

INSTITUTIO  
GRAMMATICÆ  
PUERILIS:  
OR THE  
RUDIMENTS  
OF THE  
LATIN and GREEK  
TONGUES.

Fitted to Childrens capacities, as an Introduction to larger GRAMMARS.

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L O N D O N,

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**T**HE doings, sufferings, and beings of things, are the same in the General all the world over; therefore Words being the marks of these, all Languages are necessarily reduced to one Rule of speaking, which is more short in the English than any others

The Great GOD did wonderfully create Man, placing him in Paradise, and gave him Dominion over the Creatures.

because it hath the fewest Terminations, and the Words stand in a Natural order: The Substantive is the thing it self, and beginneth the Period; only the Adjective the manner of the thing is usually put before it: The Verb is the Motion of the thing, and follows after it: Adverbs are the Manner of Verbs, and are joyned with them: Participles are contracted Verbs: Conjunctions joyn Sentences together, and are the first words of them: Prepositions express the Circumstances of things, and have no certain place.

Hence we may infer a Rule for pointing a Period: Every Verb or Participle with their Dependants must have a point, because they are the Motions of things, and must be stopped; else we move in infinitum and cannot begin a new motion.

The Regularitie of the English-tongue appears from this assertion almost Universally true: Whatever Tongue hath less Grammar than the English, is not intelligible; whatever hath more, is superfluous.

For instance; Words declined (wherein the Grammar lyes) are Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs.

<sup>a</sup> Song, Songs. <sup>a</sup> A Substantive (which is the thing it self) must have Number and Case, but needs not Gender or Declension.

<sup>b</sup> Good. <sup>an</sup> <sup>b</sup> Adjective hath neither Number, Case, Gender, nor Declension; because it is the manner of a Substantive to which it is prefixt.

<sup>c</sup> Did love. <sup>a</sup> <sup>c</sup> Verb must have Voice, Mood, and Tense, but needs neither Number, nor Person; because it is the motion of a Noun, which stands before it, and supplies the defect of them.

<sup>d</sup> Love, loved, loving. There is but one <sup>d</sup> Conjugation which hath three endings: the other in T and N may be counted irregular.

<sup>†</sup> Song, songs. So that what the English performs in the <sup>†</sup> Substantive by two endings: Fifty are used in the Latin; more in the Greek.

<sup>f</sup> Good. In the <sup>f</sup> Adjective there is but one ending; In the Latin and Greek above thirty.

<sup>g</sup> Love, loved, loving. The <sup>g</sup> Verb as well performs its office by three endings, as the Latin by six hundred, the Greek by six thousand.

Thus we may compute what Grammar any Language hath for necessity (as in the English:) what for ornament (as in the Latin and Greek.)

The most facil way of instructing any in a Tongue unknown, is to shew what Grammar it hath beyond, or short of his Mother tongue; following that Maxime, to proceed a *nota ad ignotum*, making what we know, a step to what we are to learn.

A demonstration of this you have in this following Scheme; supposing an English Man be to learn Latin.

6

THIS CHART WILL  
FIRST CHART AP  
AT THE END OF T



RT WILL BE THE  
RT APPEARING  
ID OF THIS FILM.





N Speech there be eight parts

Noun.	} decli- ned.	Adverb.	} undeclined.
Pronoun.		Conjunction.	
Verb.		Preposition.	
Participle.		Interjection.	

### Of a NOUN.

A Noun may have usually before it the *English*, *A.* or *The*.

A Noun is two-fold, { *Substantive*,  
                                  *Adjective*.

*Man*, or *Thing* cannot be joyned to a *Substantive*; because it is the *Thing* it self.

*Man*, or *Thing* may be joyned to an *Adjective*; because it is the manner of the *Thing*.

### Of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A Noun-Substantive is two-fold, { *Proper*,  
  *Common*.

A Noun-Substantive *Proper*, is the proper name of a thing.

A Noun-Substantive *Common*, is common to all of the same kind.

Numbers are two, { The *Singular*; this speaketh but of one.  
                              The *Plural*; this speaketh of more than one, it usually adds *s*.

Cases are six: { *Nominative*,   *A, the*; this goeth before the *Verb*.  
                          *Vocative*,       *O*.  
                          *Accusative*,   *A, the*; this follows the *Verb*.  
                          *Genitive*,     *Of*.  
                          *Dative*,       *To, for*.  
                          *Ablative*,     *In, with, for, from, by*.

Simple *Genders* are three, { *Masculine*, } These are known by the Rule for  
  *Feminine*, } *Genders of Nouns*.  
  *Neuter*, }

There be five Declensions, by which all *Nouns* are declined;

Sing.					Plur.				
N	V.	A.	G.	D. A.	NV.A.	G	D. A.		
1.	a	am	æ	ā	æ	as	arum	is	masa, tristis.
2.	us um	um	i	o	i	os	orum	is	Dominus, bonus, regnum.
3.		em im	is	i i	es	um	ibus		lapis, magnus, ca- put, bonum.
4.	us u	um	us	ui	us	uum	ibus		fructus, dulcis, genu.
5.	ies	em	ei	e	es	erum	ebus		facies, bona.

1. Except in the second Declension, when the *Nominative* endeth in *Us*, the *Vocative* shall end in *E*.

2. Except all *Nouns* of the *Neuter Gender*, in all Declensions, have the *Nominative*, *Vocative*, and *Accusative* alike; and in the *Plural Number* those three Cases end in *A*.

### Of an ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are de-  
clined with

Three Terminations.  
With two Terminations.  
With one Termination.

bonus, niger.  
tristis, melior.  
felix, amicus.

Adjectives of three Terminations, are of the first and second Declension.

1. Except these eight Adjectives, totus, solus, unus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter, which make their *Genitive Case* in *ius*, and their *Dative* in *i*; and *alius* makes *aliud* in the *Neuter Gender*.

2. Except *Ambo* and *Duo*, which are thus declined:

Plural.	Nom. Voc.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat. Abl.
	o	os	orum	obus
	e	ae	arum	abus
	o	o	orum	obus

Adjectives of two terminations, or of one termination are of the third declension: Adjectives have all *Genders*.

When an Adjective hath three terminations; the first is *Masculine*, the second *Feminine*, the third *Neuter*.

When an Adjective hath two terminations, the first is *Masculine* and *Feminine*, the second *Neuter*.

When an Adjective hath but one termination, that termination is *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

### Comparing of ADJECTIVES.

There be three degrees of Comparison; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*. Hard, more hard, most hard; hard, harder, hardest.

The *Comparative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* that endeth in *I*, by putting to *Or*. durus, durior.

The

The *Superlative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* ending in *I*, by putting to *S*, and *Simus* ; *durus, durissimus*.

1. Except if the *Positive* end in *er*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative* Case, by putting to *Rimus* ; *niger, nigerrimus*.

2. Except these Nouns ending in *Lis*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative* Case, by changing *is* into *limus* ; *Humilis, similis, facilis, gracilis, agilis, docilis*.

3. Except { *Bonus, melior, optimus.*  
*Malus, pejor, pessimus.*  
*Magnus, major, maximus.*  
*Parvus, minor, minimus.*  
*Multus, plus, plurimus.*

*Plus tantum gen. neutrius.*

4. Except if a Vowel come before *us*, it is compared by *magis* and *maximè* ; as *pius, magis pius, maxime pius*.

### of a PRONOUN.

There be fifteen Pronouns ; *Ego tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras* ; to which the Relative *Qui* is added.

*I, thou, he, she, we, ye, they, who, me, thee, us, you, him, her, mine, thine, his, ours, yours, this, these, those, that, which, whom, what, it, their, self.*

Pronouns are { Substantives, *Ego, tu, sui.*  
Adjectives, so all the rest.

Pronoun Substantives are of the same Gender with the thing whereof they are spoken.

### The Declining of Pronouns.

<p>Singulariter Nom. Ego, I. Voc. is wanting. Ac. me, me. Gen. mei, of me. Dat. mihi, to me. Abl. me, with me.</p>	<p>Tu, Thou. tu, O thou. te, thee. tui, of thee. tibi, to thee. te, with thee.</p>	<p>Sing. and Plu. { No. } is wanting. Vo. { Ac. se, him, them. Gen. sui, of him, of them. Dat. sibi, to him, to them. Abl. se, with him, with them</p>
<p>Pluraliter Nom. Nos, We. Voc. is wanting. Ac. nos, us. G. nostrum vel nostri, of us Dat. nobis, { to us. Abl. nobis, { with us.</p>	<p>Vos, Ye. vos, O ye. vos, you vestrum v. vestri, of you vobis, to you. vobis, with you.</p>	
<p>Singulariter N. Hic, hxc, hoc. V. is wanting. A. hunc, hanc, hoc. G. hujus. D. huic. A. hoc, hac, hoc?</p>	<p>Is, ea, id. Is wanting. eum, eam, id. ejus ei eo, eà, eo.</p>	<p>qui, qux, quod. Is wanting. quem, quam, quod; cujus. cui. quo, quà, quod.</p>
<p>Pluraliter N. Hi, hz, hzc. V. is wanting. A. hos, has, hzc. G. horum, harum, horum. D. { his. A. {</p>	<p>ii, ex, ea. Is wanting. eos, eas, ea. eorum, earum, eorum { iis vel eis,</p>	<p>qui, qux, quz, Is wanting. quos, quas, quz. quorum, quatum, quorum; { quibus vel queis.</p>

*Ille* and *iste* are declined like *alius*.

*Ipsa* is declined like *solus*.

*Mens, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, are declined like Adjectives of three terminations.

Except *mens* makes *mi* in the Vocative Case.

*Nostras* and *vestras* are declined like Nouns Adjectives of two terminations.

## Of a V E R B.

A Verb signifieth Doing, Suffering, and Being.

Verbs are { Active, } { Nenter, }  
                  { Passive, } { Deponent, }

A Verb Active endeth in *O*, and signifieth to Do, and by putting to *R*, it may be a Passive; as *amo*, I do love.

A Verb Passive endeth in *R*, and signifieth to Suffer, and by putting away *R*, it may be an Active; as *amor*, I am loved.

A Verb Nenter endeth in *O*, or *M*, and cannot take *R*, to make it a Passive; it is Englished sometimes *Actively*, sometimes *Passively*; as *Sum, curro, agrotō*.

A Verb Deponent endeth in *or*, like a Passive; it signifieth *Actively*, and cannot cast away *R*, to be an Active; as *Laquor*.

## M O O D S.

There be four Moods; { The Indicative, } { The Imperative, }  
                                  { The Potential, } { The Infinitive. }

The Indicative Mood either Sheweth, or Demandeth, or Doubteth.

The Imperative Mood either Commandeth, or Exhorteth, or Intreateth; and it hath sometimes before it in the English, this sign *Let*.

The Potential Mood signifies a Power, Duty, or Desire, expressed by these signs, *May, can, might, would, could, should* or *ought*; or when it is subjoined by a Conjunction, it is called the Subjunctive; when it hath an Adverb of Wishing, the Optative.

The Infinitive Mood hath neither Number nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it; sometimes it hath an Accusative before it instead of a Nominative, and commonly it hath this sign *To*.

Gerunds and Supines also belong to Verbs.

## T E N S E S.

There be five Tenses or Times, which are known by Signs.

Signs.	Active.	Passive.
Present.	<i>Do, doſt, doth.</i>	<i>Am, art, is, are.</i>
Præterimperfect.	<i>Did, didſt.</i>	<i>Was, were.</i>
Præterperfect.	<i>Have, haſt, hath.</i>	<i>Have been.</i>
Præterpluperfect.	<i>Had, haſt.</i>	<i>Had been.</i>
Future.	<i>Shall or will.</i>	<i>Shall or will be.</i>

## N U M B E R. P E R S O N S.

In Verbs there be three Persons; in Pronouns also there be three Persons which answer to those in Verbs; *I, thou, he; we, ye, they*.

All Nouns are of the third Person: Except where *Ego* or *nos*, *tu* or *vos* may be applied.

## C O N J U G A T I O N S.

There be four Conjugations.

The First hath *a* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The Second hath *e* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The Third hath *ē* short before *re*, and *ris*.

The Fourth hath *i* long before *re*, and *ris*.

Verbs

## Verbs irregular in the Present tense.

	I am	thou art	he is	we are	ye are	they are.
Indicative Mood Present tense	Sum	es	est,	sumus	estis	sunt.
	Possum	potes	potest,	possumus	potestis	possunt.
	Volo	vis	vult,	volumus	vultis	volunt.
	Nolo	nonvis	nonvult,	nolumus	nonvultis	nolunt.
	Malo	mavis	mayult,	malamus	mauultis	malunt.
	Edo	edis v. es	edit v. est,	edimus	editis v. estis	edunt.
	Fio	fis	fit,	simus	fitis	fiunt.
	Fero	fers	fert,	ferimus	fertis	ferunt.
	Fero is regular from fero					
	Eram I was			eramus		
Future Præterite.	Poteram	s	t,		tis	nt.
	Ero I shall or will be			mus		
Future Præterite.	Potero	s	t,	mus	tis	unt.

Subjunctive Imperfect	Sim	velim	edam					
	Possim	nolim	fiam	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.
		malim	feram					
	Essem	vellem	ederem v. essem					
Subjunctive Imperfect	Possim	nollem	fierem	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.
		mallet	ferrem					

	be thou	be he	let us be.	be ye	be they, or let them be.
Imperative Present tense	Sis	fit.	simus	fitis	sint.
	Es esto	esto		este, estote,	sunto.
	Noli nolito			nolite nolito	
	Ede edito,	edat edito,	edamus.	edite editote,	edant.
	Es esto	esto		este estote	edunto.
		fiat	fiamus		fiant sunt.
	Fer ferto,	ferat ferto,	feramus.	ferre fertote,	ferant ferunto.

	so be		so be hereafter
Infinitive Present tense	Esse	edere	fore v. futurum esse;
	Posse	v. esse	esurum esse.
	Velle	fieri	larurum esse.
	Nolle	ferre	factum iri v. faciendum esse;
	Malle	ferri	larum iri v. ferendum esse.

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio fero, in the Præterimperfect tense and Futura tensa of the Indicative Mood are formed like Verbs of the third Conjugation.

Præterperfect.	fui	volui	edi	} are regular.
	potui	nolui	factus sum	
		maui	tuli	

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the Præterimperfect, and in the Futura ibam and quibo.

All Verbs in io, of the third Conjugation are irregular.

## A Verb Active:

		Singular.			Plural.		
Indicative.	Present tense.	as co io	es is is	at, et, it.	amus ēmus imus imus	atis ētis itis itis	ant. ent. unt. iunt.
	Præter-imperfect.	ābam ēbam iēbam	abas s s	abat, t, t.	abāmus mus tis	abātis tis tis	abant. nt. nt.
	Perfect.	i	isti	it,	imus	istis	erunt. ere.
	Præter-pluperf.	eram	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.
	Future.	ābo ēbo am iam	abis ebis es ies	t. t. t.	mus mus tis	tis tis tis	unt. nt.
Potential.	Presen.	eam eam iam	s	t,	mus	tis	nt. dōe
	Imper-fect.	ārem ērem ērem īrem	s	t,	mus	tis	did nt.
	Perfect.	ērim	s	t,	mus	tis	have nt.
	Præter-plu.	issem	s	t,	mus	tis	had nt.
	Future.	ēro	ēris	t,	mus	tis	shall or will. nt.
Imperat.	Present tense.	a, ato. e, ēto. e, ito. i, ito.	et, ato. eat, ēto. at, ito. iat, ito.	ēmus. eāmus. āmus. iamus.	āte, atote. ēte, erotē. ite, itote. iate, irote.	ent, antro. eant, entro. ant, unto. iant, iunto.	
Infinitive.	Present. and Imper-fect.	are ere ere ire	to.	Præterperfect. and Præterpluper-fect.	isse to have or had.	Supines	um. u.
	Gerunds.	andi endi iendi	do, dum.	The Future is made of the Future in rus and esse, as amaturum esse, to love here- after.			
	Participle of the Present.	ans ens ens iens	Future in dus	andus endus endus iendus	Præter tense, us. Future in rus, urus.		

A Participle of the Present tense, having a sign of a Case, becomes a Gerund according to that sign: of loving, in loving.

A Verb



## A Verb Passive.

Indicative.	Present tense.	{ or I am, eor or ior	thou art, ris, re.	he is, tur.	We are, mur	ye are, mini	they are, ntur.
	Preter-imperfect.	{ abar ēbar iebar	was ris, re	tur	were mur, mini		ntur.
	Future tense.	{ abor ebor ar iar	shall or will be ris, re	tur,	mur	mini	ntur.

Subjunctive.	Present tense.	{ er ear ar iar	ris, re	tur,	mur	mini	ntur.
	Preter-imperfect.	{ arer ērer ērer irer	ris, re	tur,	mur	mini	ntur

Imperative.	Present tense.	Be thou	let him be	let us be	be ye	let them be
		{ are, ator.	etur, ator	emur	{ amini aminor	{ entur. antor.
		{ ēre, etor.	eatur, etor.	eamur	{ emini eminor	{ eantur entor
		{ ēre, itor.	atur, itor.	amur	{ imini iminor	{ antur untor
		{ ire, itor.	iatur, itor.	iamur	{ imini iminor	{ iantur iuntor

Infinitive.	Present and preterimperfect.	{ ari eri i iri	To be.
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The Future is made of the Participle of the Preter tense and iri, or the Future in dus and esse, as amatum iri or amandum esse, to be lov'd hereafter; not varied.

These six Tenses are made of the participle of the preter tense and Sum.

Indicative Mood.  
Preterper. Sum v. fui.  
Preterpln. Eram v. fueram.

Potential Mood.  
Preterperfect. Sim or fuerim  
Preterpluper. Essem or fuisset.  
Future tense. Eto or fuero.

Infinitive, preterper. and preterpln. Esse vel fuisse.

Vocit.	o	vocit-	avi,	vocita-	rum	To call.
Mon-	eo	mon-	ui,	mon-	itum	To admonish.
Scalp-	o	scal-	pi,	scal-	prum	To scratch.
Aud-	io	aud-	ivi,	aud-	itum	To hear.

## P A R T I C I P L E S.

Participles are four,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Of the Present Tense.} \\ \text{Of the Future in } \textit{dus}. \\ \text{Of the Preter Tense.} \\ \text{Of the Future in } \textit{rus}. \end{array} \right.$

They are all formed by the Table.

They are declined like *Adjectives*.

They are known thus :

A *Participle* of the *Present tense* hath his *English* ending in *ing*, and the *Latin* in *ans*, or *ens* ; and cannot have *A* or *the* before it.

A *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus*, hath in the *English*, *To be*.

A *Participle* of the *Preter tense*, hath in the *English*, *D. T.* or *N* ; in the *Latin*, *tus*, *fus*, *xus* ; a Sign of a Tense may be prefixt.

A *Participle* of the *Future* in *rus*, hath in the *English*, *About to*.

*Adverb.*

An *Adverb* expresses the quality of a *Verb*, and is joyned with it : Sometimes with a *Noun*.

*Conjunction.*

A *Conjunction* joyns Sentences together, and it usually begins the Sentence.

*Preposition.*

A *Preposition* expresses the circumstances of things, and hath a *Case* governed of it.

*Interjection.*

An *Interjection* betokens a sudden passion of the mind, and is a virtual Sentence.

*Rules for Genders of Nouns.*

Rules for Genders of Nouns are  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{By the Signification.} \\ \text{By the Declension.} \end{array} \right.$

R. 1. The names of Offices and things belonging onely to the Male-kind, are Masculine ; such are, *Gods*, *men*, *rivers*, *months*, *winds*.

R. 2. Names of Offices and things belonging onely to the Female-kind, are Feminine ; such are *Goddesses*, *Women*, *Cities*, *Countries*, *Islands*.

Except 1. *Sulmo* and *Agragas*, the *Masc*.

Except 2. *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Traneſte*, the *Neut*.

Except 3. *Anxur*, the *Masc*. and *Neut*.

R. 3. All the common names of Trees are of the *Fem. Gen*.

Except 1. *Spinus*, and *oleaster*, the *Masc*.

Except 2. *Siler*, *ſuber*, *thus*, *robur*, *acer*, *Neut*.

R. 4. All Nouns in *um*, and all Nouns undeclined are of the *Neut*.

R. 5. Nouns signifying Offices, or things, belonging both to the Male and Female kind, are of the common of two Genders ; as *haves*, *sacerdos*, *patrum*, &c.

*Rules by the Declension.**First Declension.*

All Nouns of the First Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

*Second Declension.*

All Nouns of the Second Declension are of the Masculine Gender.

Except

## ( II )

Except 1. *Humus*, *admus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *ficus* (a fig, or fig-tree) *varmus*, *carbasus*. And Nouns in *us* derived from Greeks in *os*; as *papyrus*, *antidotus*, *costus*, *dip-  
thongus*, *byssus*, *abyssus*, *crystalus*, *synodus*, *saphyrus*, *erebus* & *arctus*, with some  
others; are Feminine.

Except 2. *Chaos*, *pelagus*, *virus*, and Nouns in *on* Neuter.

Except 3. *Vulgus* Masc. and Neuter.

Except 4. *Rubus*, *phaselus*, *barbitus*, *grossus*, *balanus*, are Doubtful.

### Third Declension.

Rule 1. All Nouns of the Third Declension ending in *an*, *in*, *on*, *o*, *er*, *or*, *es*, are Masculine.

Except 1. Nouns in *do* and *go* of more than two Syllables, and Nouns in *io* which come of Verbs; as also *ditio*, *communio*, *seditio*, *talio*, *conditio*, *portio*, *per-  
duellio*, *halo*, *Argo*, *grando*, *caro*: also *findon*, *icon*, *adon*, and *dos*, *cos*, *linter*, *arber*  
are Feminine.

Except 2. *Ver*, *iter*, *pipey*, *cadaver*, *verber*, *tuber*, *uber*, *gingiber*, *laser*, *cicer*, *papa-  
ver*, *sifer*, *spinther*, *laver*, *aquor*, *marmor*, *ador*, *os*; Neut.

Rule 2. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *as*, *is*, *aus*, *ys*, *es*, *ex*, and *s* with  
a Consonant going immediately before *s*, the Feminine.

Except 1. *Elephas*, *adapias*, *vas* — *adis*, *as*, *coles*, *vepres*, *des*. In *is*; *natalis*, *aqua-  
liu*: the compounds of *as*, as *centisus*, *lienis*, *orbis*, *callis*, *caulis*, *foliis*, *collis*, *mensis*,  
*ensis*, *sustis*, *funis*, *panis*, *penis*, *crinis*, *ignis*, *castris*, *fascis*, *torris*, *sensis*, *piscis*, *unguis*,  
*vermis*, *vestis*, *postis*, *axis*, *glis*, *pulvis*, *sodalis*, *cenchris* (a snake) *lapis*, *mugilis*, *cucu-  
mis*, *cinis*, *arunis*, *sanguis*, *vomis*, *acinaces*, *unicornis*; also *Dens* with its compounds,  
and *mons*, *pons*, *rudens*, *torrens*, *sepi*, *merops*, *chalybs*, *hydrops*, *gryps*; also *fornix*, *vol-  
vox*, *calix*, *grex*, *spadix*, *tombyx*, and the compounds of *uncia*, as *deunx*; also all  
words in *es*, which increase in the Genitive case, and all words in *ax* and *ex*,  
of more than one syllable are Masculine.

Except *Merces*, *quies*, *teges*, *merges*, *compes*, *seges*; also *halec*, *somex*, *forfox*, *carex*,  
*forpex*, *supellex*, *smilax*, *fornax*, are Feminine.

Except 2. *As*, *nepenthes*, *hippomenes*, *cacosthes*, *vas* — *asis*, *atriplex*, are Neuter.

Except 3. *Ales*, *torques*, *palumbes*, *canalis*, *finis*, *anguis*, *clunus*, *corbis*, *stirps* (the  
stalk of a tree,) *adeps*, *serpens*, *rudens*, *scrots*, *obex*, *imbrex*, *silex*, are Doubtful.

Rule 3. All Nouns of the Third Declension, in *a*, *c*, *e*, *l*, *n*, *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *t*, are  
Neuter.

Except 1. *Sal*, *sol*, *mugil*, *splen*, *lichen*, *lien*, *ren*, *pelten*, *hymen*, *attagen*, *salar*, *fur*, *furfur*,  
*turtur*, *vultur*, *mus*, *lepus*, and the compounds of *pes* Masculine.

Except 2. *Virtus*, *tellus*, *grus*, *incus*, *subscus*, *salus*, *palus*, *pecus*, *ocudis*, *juventus*,  
*seveltus*, *servitus*; Feminine.

### Fourth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fourth Declension in *us* are Masculine, and in *u* are  
Neuter.

Except 1. *Acus*, *manus*, *tribus*, *porticus*, *idus*, are Fem.

Except 2. *Spacus*, *penus*, Masc. and Fem.

### Fifth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are of the Fem. Gender.

Except 1. *diei* Masculine and Feminine in the singular number, and only of  
the Masc. in the plural.

Except 2. *meridies* the Masc.

## Concerning Heteroclite Nouns.

Heteroclites are { Variants.  
Defectives.  
Redundants.

## VARIANT.

These vary either in Gender or Declension.

1. *Pergamini* and *supellex* are Feminines in the singular number, and Neuters in the plural.

2. These Nouns, *Rostrum*, *fratrum*, *filium* and *capistrum* are Neuters in the singular; Masc. and Neut. in the plural.

3. These Nouns *Argos* and *calum* are Neuters in the singular; Masc. in the plural.

4. *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum* are Neuters in the singular, and Femin. in the plural; *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the plural.

5. These Nouns *Manalus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tenerus*, *Gargarys* are Masculine in the singular, and Neuter in the plural.

6. These Nouns *sibilus*, *locus*, *joecus*, *Avernus* are Masculine in the singular, but Masc. and Neut. in the plural.

## Heteroclites in Case.

Aptots vary no Case, as *fas*, *nil*, *nihil*, *instar*; many in *u* and *i*, as *corum*, *genus*, *gummi*, *frugi*; also *Tempe*, *tot*, *quot*, and all from three to an hundred, as *quatuor* *quinque*.

Monoptots have but one Case, as *noctis*, *nati*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *astu*, *promptu*, *permissu*; we read *astus* and *inficias* in the plural.

These are Diptots, which have two Cases, *sortis sorte*, *spontis sponte*, *plus pluris*, *vepetundarum repetundis*, *juguris jugere*, *verberis verberere*, *suppetia suppetias*, *santandem tantidem*, *impetis impete*, *vicis vice*.

Except *verberis*, *vicem*, *plus* and *juguris*, have all Cases in the plural number.

These are Triptots which have three Cases, *precis precem prece*, *opis opem ope*; *vis* wants onely the Dative case: all these have the plural number whole.

Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives [ Partitives, ] Indefinites, and all Pronouns want the Vocative case.

Except *In*, *meus*, *noster* and *nostras*.

*Hetero-*

*Heteroclites defective in Number.*

All proper names, as *Mars, Cato, Gallia, Roma, Ida, Tagus, Lalaps, Parnassus, Bucephalus*; also the name of Corn, things sold by weight, Herbs, Liquors, Metals, Virtues, Vices, Diseases, Ages, commonly want the plural number.

*Hordeum, far, forum, mulsum, defrutum* have only Three like Cases in the plural number.

These masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, aether, nemo* want the plural number.

These Feminines commonly want the plural number, *Tuber, salus, talio, indoles, iusis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, bilis, senectus, juvenus*.

These Nouns *fofoles, lates*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, have only three like Cases in the plural.

Except *Res, species, facies, acies, dies*.

These Neuters want the plural number. *Delicium, senium, lethum, cunum, salum, barathrum, virtus, vitrum, viscum, penum, gelu, solium, iubar*.

These Masculines want the singular number, *Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses, [profluvium.] lemures, fasti, minores [posterity.] natales, penates*; and places in the plural number, as *Gabrii, Locri*.

These Feminines want the singular number. *Exuvia, phalera, grates, manubia, idus, antia, inducia, infidia, mina, excubia, nona, nuga, trica, calenda, quisquilia, therma, cuna, dira, exequia, inferia, feria, primitia, plaga [aets.] valva, divitia, nuptia, lactes, Theba, Athena*.

These Neuters want the singular number. *Mania, scqua, praeordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, essata*; the Feasts of the gods, as *Bacchanalia*.

*Of Redundant Heteroclites.*

Redundant are such as are of divers Declensions, or at least of divers Terminations in the Nominative case, as *honor, honos*. Or Redundants in other Cases, as the names of Feasts make their Genitive case in *ium* and *orium*, as *Saturnalia, ancilia*.

OF

# Of the Preterfect tense and Supines of V E R B S.

## Verbs of the first Conjugation.

	<i>Præfens.</i> --o.	<i>Præter.</i> --avi.	<i>Supinum.</i> --atum
1 <i>Juncta implico</i> <i>implicans implicui</i> <i>implicatum impli-</i> <i>cuium.</i> Item ap- plico (complico re- plicco, Atque hic oixer præmonere labet in hac sibe- dela non attingi composita qua vel mibi de suo simpli- ce mutant, vel quam mutationem obtinuit in præfenti servavit per omnia tempora, Non enim rationem eudendi sed insectandi ver- borum molitur ho- strum institutum.	<i>As, Plico</i> <i>Exc. Explico</i> <i>Juvo</i> <i>Lavo</i> <i>Domo</i> <i>Sono</i> <i>Tono</i> <i>Cubo</i> <i>Crepto</i> <i>Ve: o</i> <i>Frico</i> <i>Neco</i> <i>Seco</i> <i>Mico</i>	<i>plicavi</i> <i>1 explicavi</i> <i>explicui</i> <i>juvi</i> <i>lavi</i> <i>domui</i> <i>4 sonui</i> <i>ronui</i> <i>7 cubui</i> <i>9 crepui</i> <i>vetui</i> <i>fricui</i> <i>11 necui</i> <i>secui</i> <i>13 micui</i>	<i>plicatum, 10 Fold,</i> <i>explicatum, 10 Unfold,</i> <i>explicuium,</i> <i>2 jutum, 10 Help.</i> <i>3 lavatum, 10 Wash.</i> <i>laurum,</i> <i>lorum,</i> <i>domitum, 10 make Tame.</i> <i>sonitum, 10 Sound.</i> <i>5 tonitum, 10 Thunder.</i> <i>8 cubitum, 10 Lye down,</i> <i>crepitum, 10 Crack,</i> <i>vetitum, 10 Forbid.</i> <i>10 frictum, 10 Rub.</i> <i>nectum, 10 Kill.</i> <i>12 sectum, 10 Cut.</i> <i>absque Supinis, 10 Shine.</i>
2 <i>Jutum præcipue</i> <i>utitur in compo-</i> <i>sitis adjunctum. Ex-</i> <i>12 ut vero juveni-</i> <i>um, tanquam à</i> <i>juratum.</i>	<i>14 Do</i> <i>Sto</i> <i>Alto</i> <i>17 Nexo,</i> <i>Labo</i> <i>Poto</i> <i>Coeno</i>	<i>dedi</i> <i>steti</i> <i>15 astiti</i> <i>C. Træ. &amp;</i> <i>18 potavi</i> <i>coenavi</i> <i>20 coenatus</i>	<i>datum, 10 Give.</i> <i>statum, 10 Stand.</i> <i>16 astitum, 10 Stand by.</i> <i>10 Knit.</i> <i>10 Wave.</i> <i>potatum, 10 Drink.</i> <i>19 potum,</i> <i>coenatum, 10 Sup.</i>
3 <i>Lautum &amp; lo-</i> <i>que potius fluunt</i> <i>à lava tertia.</i>	<i>4 At resono sepi-</i> <i>us habet reso-</i> <i>nari.</i>	<i>as Imitor</i>	<i>10 Imitate.</i>
5 <i>Hor. imonata.</i>	6 <i>Composita à cubo inserto m. sunt tertia. Ita recubo, accubo, &amp;c.</i>	<i>The Preterperfect tense of Passive Verbs is formed of the Supine, by</i> <i>changing [um] into [us,] as plicatum plicatus, juvo jutum jutus.</i>	
7 <i>Legitur cubavi.</i>	8 <i>Cubatus ac incubatus.</i>	<i>Verbs of the first Conjugation in</i>	
9 <i>Inscriptus increpavi, discrepui discrepavi cum suis analogis supinis.</i>	10 <i>In compositis</i>	<i>—Or. Præ. —atus.</i>	
11 <i>Necui &amp; nectum vix extra compositionem invenies.</i>	12 <i>Se-</i>	<i>as Imitor</i>	
13 <i>Ac demicavi crebrius.</i>	14 <i>Unicum hoc verbum (cum com-</i>	<i>imitatus.</i>	
15 <i>Sic &amp;</i>	16 <i>Ocurrat præstatum pro usitato præstitum à prasto :</i>	<i>10 Imitate.</i>	
17 <i>Nam nexui &amp; nexum sum à necto vel necto tertia.</i>	18 <i>Item poto,</i>	<i>potus sum ; ut ab andeo ausus sum. Sed aliud est potavi, aliud potus sum.</i>	
19 <i>Potatum</i>	20 <i>Canatus qui canavit, eodem modo à</i>	<i>juris juratus, qui juravit.</i>	

Verbs

## Verbs of the second Conjugation.

<i>Pres.</i> 1 eo.	<i>Pres.</i> -ui	<i>Sup.</i> -itum.
Monco	monui	monitum, to Warn.
Sorbeo	1 sorbui	sortum, to Sup.
Jubeo	2 sorpsi	jussum, to Command.
Doceo	jussi	doctum, to Teach.
Misceo.	docui	mixtum, to mingle.
Mulceo	miscui	3 multum, to Assuage.
Luceo	mulsi	C. Sup. to shine.
Ardeo	luxi	arsum, to burn.
Rideo	arxi	risum, to Laugh.
Suadeo	rifi	suasum, to persuade.
Video	suasi	visum, to See.
Sedeo	vidi	sessum, to Sit.
4 obfideo	sedī	obfessum, to Besiege.
Freudeo	obfedi	fressum, to Gnash.
Prandeo	frendi	pransum, to Dine.
Strideo	3 prandi	C. S. to Creak.
	stridi	

Note. The syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense of any Verb, it is not doubled in the Supine, or \* in Composition.

Spondeo	spospondi	sponsum, to Betroth.
Tondeo	tonondi	tonsum, to Clip.
Mordeo	momordi	morsum, to Bite.
Pendeo	pependi	S. Car. to Hang.
Audeo	aulus	sum, Like to Behold.
Gaudeo	gavifus	Verbs in Or, to be Glad.
Renideo	C. Pres. &	Sap. to Shine.
Mulgeo	6 mulsi	multum, to Milk.
Indulgeo	indulsi	7 indultum, to Cocker.
8 Tergeo	terxi	tersum, to Wipe.
Augeo	auxi	auctum, to Augment.
Lugeo	luxi	luctum, to Lament.
Fulgeo	fulsi	to Glisten.
Algeo	alxi	to be Cold.
Turgeo	turxi	C. Sup. to Smell.
Urgeo	urxi	to Enforce.
Frigeo	frixi	to be Cold.
9 Deleo	delevi	deletum, to Blot out.
Fleo	flevi	fletum, to Weep.
10 Pleo	plevi	pletum, to Fill.
11, 12 Adoleo	adolevi	adultum, to Grow to ripe age

10 Vix invenitur Pleo extra compositionem. 11 Simplex Oleo apud antiquos nunc signabat odorem spiro, nunc cresco (forsan ab Alo) & sequitur formam conjugationis: composita ab Oleo priore significatu plerumque habent Olus, rarius Olevi: Posteriore vero pendit semper Olevi, penè dixi quia Varronis est, postquam adoluerat hac juvenus. 12 Huic & sequentibus quatuor ab Oleo (Cresco signante) eisdem respondent verba incoativa in S C O, Adolesco, abolesco, exolesco, obolesco, inolesco, quæ ex iis misuantur præterita, & supina ut postea ostendetur.

Aboleo

1 Verba secunda Conjugationis semper exeunt in Eo; quemadmodum hac paucula prima, viz. Beo, creco, scro, meo, calceo, laqueo, nausco, & nucleo; in tertia sic nulla terminantur: in quarta vero Eo, queo, & veneo. 2 Sorpsi & sortum patius sunt à sorbo tertia, nempe uti à Scribo scripsi scriptum. 3 Permausum & permultum.

4 Ita formantur cætera composita à Sideo.

5 Dicitur etiam Transus, at id prandio jam confecto.

\* Exceptis Tra-cucurri excucurri, repugnari. Item compositis à Disco, posco. Legitur etiam Detonandi.

6 Mulxi raro occurrunt.

7 Indulsum vix legitur apud classici Authores.

8 Tro quo Tergo tertia. Cujusmodi sunt permulta.

9 Ab antiquo Leo, cujus præteritum Levi adhuc remanet.



1 Addunt qui-  
dam Abolentum,  
sed vix satū gravi  
authoritate sultū.  
2 Vix in perfectō  
apud classicios scri-  
ptores invenias: un-  
de aliis per [ui,]  
aliis per [evi] re-  
ctius efferrī vide-  
tur. Idem censē-  
dum est de Redo-  
leo, suboleo, cum  
ceteris ex Oleo O-  
dorem spiro sig-  
nificante; Prater-  
quam hac sapius  
Olui habens in per-  
fecto, raro Olevi.  
E contra Inoleo  
inolevi, (juxta a-  
nalogiam cetero-  
rum) raro Inolui.  
3 Inolitum, subo-  
litum, &c. rarissi-  
mē reperiantur.  
4 Abstentum, non  
Abstintum, &c. sic  
de ceteris.  
5 Composita quæ  
non mutant [a]  
in [i,] sequuntur  
formam simplicis,  
ut Permaneo per-  
mansī permansum,  
&c. 6 Simplex  
vix in usu.  
7 Careo sequitur  
formam conjuga-  
tionis nam quod  
aliqui Cassum su-  
pino addunt. Vi-  
detur esse nomen,  
utī & mæstus.  
8 Censui sum, vix  
in usu. 9 Reman-  
sit ab antiquo Re-  
censire pro Recen-  
sere. 10 Asorbeo  
antiquo. 11 Connivi crebrius occurrit.

\* Sunt etiam quedam alia hujus conjugationis  
supinis truncata; ut Egeo egui, arceo arcui: (cujus composita tamen Ercitum, ut Exerceo  
exercui exercitum.) Aceo (vet. ver.) acui, Pareo patui, Timeo timui, &c. cum autem quæ  
habent tempora sunt regulata, juxta formā conjugationis; sufficiat hic ad calcē appendicis  
loco rejicere. Huc etiā referenda sunt neutra quæ habent præterita per (ui), ut Rubeo ru-  
lui. Exceptis Placeo, taceo, noceo, coleo, valeo, oleo, doleo, pareo, careo, lateo, quod tamen non  
tam ex ipsis supinis constat quam participiis, Placiturus, taciturnus, &c.

Aboleo  
Exoleo  
Obsoleo  
Inoleo  
Polleo  
Soleo  
Teneo  
Abstineo  
Neo  
Maneo  
Emineo  
Immineo  
Præmineo  
Promineo  
Liqueo  
Torqueo  
Hareo  
Torreo  
Glabreo,  
Mæreo  
Censeo  
Denseo  
Viceo  
Ciceo  
Moveo  
Foveo  
Voveo  
Faveo  
Caveo  
Paveo  
Ferveo

11 Conniveo

\* Languéo

Arceo,  
Flaveo,  
Liveo,  
Cereó,  
Clueo,  
Liceor  
Mereor  
Reor  
Misereor  
Fateor  
Disseor  
Tueor  
Medeor

abolevi  
exolevi  
obsolevi  
inolevi  
C. Prat. &  
solitus sum  
tenui  
abstinui  
nevi  
mansī  
eminui,  
imminui,  
præminui,  
prominui,  
licui  
torfi  
hæsi  
torruī  
C. Prat. &  
mæstus,  
8 censui  
C. Prat. &  
vievi  
cievi  
movi  
fovi  
vovi  
favi  
cavi  
pavi

fervi  
10 ferveui  
connivi,  
connixi,  
langui,

C. Prat. & Sup.

licitus sum,  
meritus,  
ratus,  
misertus,  
falsus,  
diffessus,  
tutus,  
G. Prat.

1 abolitum, 10 Abolish.  
exoletum, 10 Decay. (ust.  
obsoletum, 10 Grow out of  
3 inolitum, 10 Wax bigger.

C. Sup. 10 be Able.  
10 be wont.  
tentum, 10 Hold.  
4 abstentum, 10 Abstain.  
netum, 10 Spin.  
mansum, 10 Abide.

10 Excel.  
10 hang Over.  
10 Excel.  
10 hang Out.

C. Sup. 10 Melt.  
tortum, 10 Wrest.  
hæsum, 10 Cleave to.  
tostum, 10 Roast.

C. Sup. 10 be Smooth.  
10 be Sad.

9 censum, 10 Think  
Sup. 10 be Thick.

victum, 10 Bind.  
citum, 10 Stir up.

motum, 10 Move.  
forum, 10 Cherish.

votum, 10 Vow.  
fautum, 10 Favour.

cautum, 10 Beware.  
10 Fear.

10 be Hot.

C. Sup. 10 Wink.

10 Faint.  
10 Cover.

10 be Yellow.  
10 be Blew.

10 Fawn upon.  
10 Glisten.

10 Cheaper.  
10 Deserve.

10 Suppose.  
10 Pity.

10 Confess.  
10 Deny.

10 Defend.  
10 Heal.

Verbs



*Verbs of the Third Conjugation.*

<i>Præ. -bo.</i>	<i>Præter.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Bibo	bibi	bibitum, to Drink.	
Exc. Scribo	scripsi	scriptum, to Write.	
1 Nubo	2 nupsi	nuptum, to be Married.	1 Sic Gluslo glupsi
3 Incumbo	incubui	incubitum, to lye Upon.	glupsum.
Lambo	lambi	1 C. Sup. to Lick.	2 Nupta sum 2
Scabo	scabi	1 C. Sup. to Scratch.	Nubor.
-co.	-ci.	-itum.	3 Sic cætera comæ
Ico	ici	ictum, to Smite.	posita tertia Con-
Exc. Dico	dixi	dictum, to Speak.	jugationis à Cubæ,
Duco	duxi	ductum, to Lead.	quæ [m] ante-ba
Vinco	vici	victum, to Conquer.	adferunt.
Parco	peperi	percitum,	4 Composita tamen
-do.	4 parsi	parsum, to Spare.	ferè Parsi & Par-
Mando	mandi	-sum.	sum solummodo.
Scando	scandi	mansum, to Eat.	
Prehendo	prehendi	scansum, to Climb.	
Accendo	accendi	prehensum, to Catch.	
Defendo	defendi	accensum, to Kindle.	
5 Edo	edi	defensum, to Defend.	
Cudo	cudi	esum, to Eat.	5 Comedo comedæ
Exc. Fundo	fudi	cusum, to Forge.	comesum comesum
Findo	fidi	fusum, to Pour out.	
Scindo	scidi	fissum, to Cleave.	
Pando	pandi	scissum, to Cut.	
Frendo	frendi	passum, to Set open.	
Claudo	clausi	pansum,	
So Plaudo,		fressum, to Gnash.	
Rado,		clausum, to Shut.	
6 Vado,		to Clap hands.	
7 Lædo,		to Shave.	
Ludo,		to Go.	
Rodo,		to Hurt.	
Trudo,		to Play.	
Divido,		to Gnaw.	
Cedo		to Thrust.	
Cædo		to Divide.	
3 Cado		cessum, to Give place.	
Pedo		casum, to Beat.	
Pendo		9 casum, to Fall. (ward.	
Tendo		peditum, to break wind back.	
Tundo		pensum, to Poise.	
		10 tensum,	
		tentum, to Stretch out.	
		11 tussum,	
		tunsum, to Knock.	

The compounds of DO make,

<i>addi.</i>	<i>-ditum.</i>
ad Addo	addiditum, to Add.
Exc. Abfcondo	abfcondi
	abfcondidit
	abfconditum, to Hide.

C

1 Sic Gluslo glupsi

glupsum.

2 Nupta sum 2

Nubor.

3 Sic cætera comæ

posita tertia Con-

jugationis à Cubæ,

quæ [m] ante-ba

adferunt.

4 Composita tamen

ferè Parsi &amp; Par-

sum solummodo.

5 Comedo comedæ

comesum comesum

6 Vix extra com-

positionem.

7 Elido, elisi, eli-

sum.

8 Casura vix in

compositione nisi in

Occasum, recasum.

9 Sic Pracido, pra-

cidi, praficsum.

10 Sic intensum

intentum, exten-

sum extensum; sed

in cæteris Tentum

visitatus est: at

Offensum frequen-

tius utimur quàm

Ostentum,

11 In compositis

Insusum solummodo;

Rudo,

	Rudo	rudi		20 Bray.
	Sido	fidi	} C. Sup.	20 Sink down.
	Strido	stridi		20 Gnash.
1 Confido confisus, interdum confidi.	1 Fido	fisus sum.		20 Trust.
	-go.	xi.		-ctum.
	as Jungo	junxi		junctum, to Joyn.
	Exc. Spargo	sparsi		sparsum, to Sprinkle.
2 Eodem more ca-	Mergo	2 Merxi		mersum, to Drown.
tera insectantur	Surgo	surrexi		surrectum, to Rise.
qua habent [r]	Pergo	perrexi		perrectum, to go Forward.
immediatè praece-	Stringo	strinxi		strictum, to Bind.
dens [go.]	Fingo	finxi		fictum, to Feign.
	Ungo	unxi		unctum, to Anoint.
	Mungo	munxi		manctum, to Snite.
	Stingo	stinxi		stinctum, to Extinguish.
	Lingo	linxi		linctum, to Lick.
	Tingo	tinxi		tinctum, to Dip.
3 Mingo est inu-	Plango	planxi		plancum, to Lament.
sitatum, pro quo	Figo	fixi		fixum, to Fasten.
usurpamus Meio.				
4 Ita & cetera	Frigo	frixi	} C. Sup.	frixum, to Parch.
composita.				frictum, to Govern.
5 Sic etiam in reli-	Rego	rex		rectum, to Cover.
quis.	Tego	texi		suctum, to Suck.
6 Sic in compositis	Sugo	suxi		fiectum, to Bear.
praterquam tribus	Fligo	fixi		dilectum, to Love.
his; Intellego, in-	Diligo	dilexi		neglectum, to Neglect.
tellexi, intellectum:	Negligo	neglexi		intellectum, to Understand.
diligo, dilexi, di-	Intellego	inrellexi		
lectum: negligo.	3 Meio	minxi		mictum, to Piss.
neglexi, neglectum.	Mungo			
7 Sic etiam in ca-	Pingo	pinxi		pictum, to Paint.
teris.	Ago	egi		actum, to Do.
8 Tago antiquum	4 Abigo	abegi		abactum, to Drive away.
exolevisit, pro quo	Cogo	coegi		coactum, to Compel.
obtinet paciscor.	Frango	fregi		fractum, to Break.
9 Penè exolevisit	Effringo	effregi		effractum, to Burst open.
Pegi simplex.	Lego	legi		lectum, to Read.
10 Sic in ceteris,	Eligo	6 elegi		electum, to Choose.
prater Oppango,	Tango	tetigi		raetum, to Touch.
circumpango, de-	7 Attingo	attigi		attactum, to Touch.
pango.	8 Pango	pepigi		paetum, to make a Bargain.
11 Composita ha-	Pango	panxi		paetum, to Joyn.
bent Punxi, prater		9 pegi		impactum, to Dash against.
Repungo repupugi,	10 Impingo	impegi		punctum, to Trick.
& repunxi.	Pungo	pupugi		compunctum, to Prick.
12 Verba etiam in	12 Compungo	11 punxi		20 Live.
[guo] huc sunt re-	Dego	compunxi		20 Perplex.
ferenda, ut Extin-	Ango	degi.		20 Sound.
guo extinxi extin-	Clango	anxi,	} C. Sup.	20 Snow.
ctum, Distinguo	Ningo	clanxi,		20 Encline.
distinxi distin-	Vergo,	ninxi,		20 Doubt.
ctum, &c.	Ambigo,		} C. Prat. & Sup.	

-ho.	-xi.	-xvi.	-xvii.
as Veho	vexi	vecum, to Carry.	1 Item Antecelli
Traho	traxi	tractum, to Draw.	antecellui, desunt
-lo.	-ui.	-itum.	vero supina.
Molo	molui	molitum, to Grind.	2 Procello etiam &
Exc. Colo	colui	cultum, to Till.	Recello eodem mo-
Consulo	consului	consultum, to Counsel.	do inflectuntur.
Occulo	occului	occultum, to Hide.	3 Refello refelli
Alo	alui	altum, to Flourish.	absque supinis.
Excello	1 excellui	alutum, to Flourish.	4 Tollo olim batui
Præcello	præcellui	excelsum, to Excel.	Tetuli, pro quo
2 Percello	perculi	præcellum, to Surpass.	nunc compositum
Fallo	3 fefelli	perculsum, to Strike.	Sustuli est in usu.
Pello	pepuli	falsum, to Deceive.	Sic extollo extuli
Vello	velli	pulsum, to drive Out.	elatum: verum
Sallo	vulsi	vulsum, to Pluck.	extollo caret pra-
Tollo	falli.	falsum, to Salt.	terito & supino,
Pfallo	4 sustuli	sublatum, to Take away.	nam Attuli &
Volo	psalli.	to Sing.	Allatum, quæ in-
Nolo	volui,	to be Willing.	de formantur affe-
Malo	nolui,	to be Unwilling.	ro sibi vindicæ,
-mo.	malui,	to be More willing.	cum non Elevandi
as Vomo	vomui	-itum.	significatum habet,
Fremo	fremui	vomitum, to Vomit.	sed apportandi.
Gemo	gemui	fremtum, to Rear.	5 Sape etiam la-
Exc. Como	5 compsi	gemitum, to Grieve.	guntur [p] inferto.
Promo	promsi	comptum, to Comb.	Compsi comptum,
Sumo	sumsi	promptum, to Draw.	prompsi promptum,
Demo	demsi	sumptum, to Take	sumpsi sumptum,
Emo	emi	demptum, to Take away.	dempsi demptum,
Redimo	6 redemi	emprum, to Buy.	& emptum, simili-
Promo	pressi	redemptum, to Redeem.	ter Tempsi Tem-
7 Comprimo	compressi	pressum, to Press.	ptum. At mendaci
Tremo	tremui	compressum, to Press.	ut existimant qui-
-no.	-vi.	C. Sup. to Tremble.	dam magni nomi-
8 Sino	sivi	-itum.	ni Grammatici 3
Lino	levi	situm, to Permit.	cum neque [p] vel
Sperno	sprevi	litum, to Despise.	[b] est in presenti,
9 Sterno	stravi	spretum, to Despise.	contra quam fit in
Cerno	10 crevi	stratum, to Strow.	Scribo scripsi, Ser-
Temno	temsi	cretum, to See.	po scripsi, & simi-
Gigno	genui	remtum, to Contemn.	libus.
Pono	posui	genitum, to Beget.	6 Par est ratio ca-
Cano	cecini	positum, to Put.	terorum.
11 Succino	succinui	cantum, to Sing.	7 Ita in cæteris.
-po.	-psi.	succentum, to Sing after low.	8 Ita compositum
as Serpo	serpsi	-ptum.	ejus, Desino desivi,
		serptum, to Creep.	( pro quo sapius no-

9 Hujus compositum Conferno, nunc prima, nunc tertia est; prima, cum animi perturbatio-  
tionem designat; tertia, quando corpori tribuitur. 10 Crevi cum sermo est de adenda ha-  
reditate. Verum in videndi significatione simplex Præteritum & Supinum, Crevi & Crevum  
vix inventus. 11 Hanc inflectionem imitantur cætera à Cano composita.

	Carpo	carpsi	carptum, to Crop.
	Repo	repsi	reptum, to Crawl.
	Scalpo	scalpsi	scalptum, to Scratch.
	Sculpo	sculpsi	sculptum, to Grave.
	Exc. Rumpo	rupi	ruptum, to Break.
	Strepo	strepui	strepitum, to make a Noise.
1 Vix nunc in usum	1 Linquo	liqui	lictum, to Leave.
at' eius loco nunc	Coquo	coxi	coctum, to Boil.
subit Relinquo, re-			
liqui, relictum.	Tero	trivi	tritum, to Wear.
	Quarto	quasi	quæsitum, to Seek.
	Sero	sevi	satum, to Plant.
2 Itē Infero, infero	Consero	consevi	constitum, to Plant together.
infusum; & Infero, Sero		3 serui	sertum, to lay in Order.
inferui, inferui; 4 Consero		conserui	consertum, to Intermingle.
pro diversa signifi-	Gero	gessi	gestum, to Carry.
catione, & sic de	Verro	verri	versum, to Turn.
ceteris.	Uro	urui	ustum, to Burn.
3 Serui & sertum	Curro	cucurri	cursum, to Run.
vix extra composi-	5 Succurro	succurri	succursum, to Help.
tionem leguntur.	Fero	6 tuli	latum, to Bear.
4 Afferro, Exsero, Furo,		C. Prat. & Sup.	to Rage.
Dissero, &c. eodem		-vi.	-tum.
modo.	Cresco	crevi	cretum, to Grow.
5 Item cetera com-	Quiesco	quievi	quietum, to Rest.
posita raro ant-	Suesco	suevi	suetum, to Accustom.
nunquam gemi-	Scisco	seivi	scitum, to Know.
nant, præter De-	* Quinisco	quexi,	to Nod with the head,
curro, decurri, de-	Nolco	7 novi	notum, to Know.
cucurri; cum Ex-	Ignosco	ignovi	8 Ignotum, to Forgive.
curro, Procurro, 9 Pasco		pavi	pastum, to Feed.
Præcurro.	Disco	didici.	to Learn.
6 Sic Afferro, at-	Posco	poposci.	C. Sup. to Require.
talis allatum; ea-	Hisco,		to Gape.
dem est ratio eate-	Fatisco.		to Chink.
rum, At Suffero.	Labasco.		to Fail.
pro Patior, taves	Glisco.		to Glow.
Præterito & Su-			
pino.	11 Verbs inceptives in -sco, want the Preterperfect tense and Supine.		
7 Trateritum	as Caleasco,		
quandoque habet	Tremisco.	C. Prat. & Sup.	to begin to be Hot.
significationem	-so.		to begin to Tremble.
presentis.	12 Arcesso	arcessivi	arcessitum, to Go to call.
8 Item Prænotum,	Lacesso	lacecivi	lacecitur, to Provoke.
cum reliquis præ-	Facecso	facecivi	facecitur, to Go to do.
ter Cognitum &			
Agnitum.			
9 Epasco, cum reliquis, sequuntur formam simplicis Pasco; sed Compesco, compescui,			
compescitum; Dispesco, dispecui, dispecitum. * Conquinesco, conquexi, juxta veteres			
Grammaticos, 11 Afferro inchoativa Verba cavere Præterito; cum enim actio vel			
passio transit in Trateritum, amittit inchoativam significationem; mutantur verò Pra-			
teritum à primitivo: ut Caleasco calui à caleo. 12. Tro eo inveterato errore Accessio			
accesio.			Capessio

Capeſſo	{ capeſſi capeſſivi	capeſſitum, to go to Take.
Viſo	vili	1 viſum, to Viſit.
Pinſo	pinſui	2 pinſum, to Bake.
Inceſſo	inceſſi	pinſum, to Bake.
-to.		pinſum, to Bake.
Fleſto	flexi	C. Sup. to Invade.
Necſto	nexi	flexum, to Bend.
Pecſto	nexui	nexum, to Knit.
Pleſto	pexi	pexum, to Kemb.
Meto	pexui	pectum, to Kemb.
Peto	3 plexi	plexum, to Fold.
Mitto	plexui	meſſum, to Reap.
Verto	meſſui	petitum, to Ask.
4 Siſto	petivi	miſſum, to Send.
Stertuo	miſi	vertum, to Turn.
-vo.	ſtiti	5 ſtatum, to make to Stand.
Solvo	ſtettui,	C. Sup. to Snort.
Volvo	ſolvi	ſolutum, to Loofe.
6 Vivo	volvi	volutum, to Roll.
-vo.	vixi	viſtum, to Live.
-o, Pure.	texui	textum, to Weave.
Facio	feci	factum, to Make.
7 Efficco	effeci	effectum, to Accompliſh.
Jacio	jeci	jaſtum, to Caſt.
8 Ejicio	ejeci	ejectum, to Caſt out.
9 Adſpicio	adſpexi	adſpectum, to Behold.
10 Allicio	allexi	allectum, to Allure.
Fodio	fodi	foſſum, to Dig.
Fugio	fugi	fugitum, to Fly.
Capio	cepi	captum, to Take.
Accipio	accepi	acceptum, to Receive.
Rapio	rapui	raptum, to Snatch.
Arripio	arripui	arreptum, to Snatch.
Cupio	cupivi	cupirum, to Deſire.
Sapio	{ ſapui, ſapivi	{ C. Sup. to be Wiſe.
Deſipio	deſipui,	to Doat.
Pario	peperi	11 partum, to Bring forth.
Quatio	12 quaſſi	quaſſum, to Shake.
Percutio	percuſſi	percuſſum, to ſmite.
-no.	ſtatu	ſtatutum, to Appoint.
Statuo	dilui	dilutum, to Waſh.
13 Diluo		

1 Niſi magis pla-  
cet Viſo carere Su-  
pino, Viſum autem  
ſemper eſſe à Vi-  
deo; ſic Inviſo,  
inviſi, abſque Su-  
pino.

2 Tinſum eſt in-  
tegrum, alia duo  
per Syncopeſ facta.

3 Tanè exoleſcit.

4 Siſto acti-  
vum ſiti facit, ſed Siſto  
neutrum (ne-  
ſtum) à Sto capis  
Steti.

5 Supinum in com-  
poſitu vix invenies.

6 Huc referri po-  
teſt inſiſtarum La-  
vo, lavi, lautum &  
lotum.

7 Sic & cætera  
mutant [a] in [i]  
in præſenti, niſi ex  
Adverbio vel No-  
mine componantur.

ut Caleſcio, cale-  
feci, calefactum;  
Beneficio, bene-  
feci, benefactum.

8 Ita & reliqua.

9 Sic & cætera  
compoſita ab inſiſ-  
tato Specio.

10 Ita compoſita à  
Lacio obſoleto, præ-  
ter Elicio, elicui,  
elicitum, Veteres  
Allicui Illicui,  
Pellicui dixerunt;  
quibus nunc ſuc-  
centuriant Allexi,  
Illexi, Pellexi.

11 Pro Partum,

unde Parturus.

12 Quaſſi extra  
compositionem non  
eſt in uſu.

13 Item Eluo, proluo, cum cæteris tertiæ Conjugationis à Lavo.

	Acuo	acui	accutum, to Sharpen.
	Minuo	minui	minutum, to Diminish
	Suo	sui	sutum, to Sow.
	Sternuo	sternui	sternutum, to Sneeze.
	Imbuo	imbui	imbutum, to Season.
	Arguo	argui	argutum, to Reprove.
	Spuo	spui	sputum, to Spit.
	Luo	lui	lutum, to Pay.
	Pluo	plui	plutum, to Rain.
1 Composita Ru- rum seimmodo.	Ruo	ruui	1 rutum, to Rush.
	Fuo	fluxi	fluxum, to Flow.
	Struo	struxi	structum, to Build.
	Metuo	merui	C. Sup. to Fear.
2 Item Renuo, Annuo ; Gruo, Ingruo, Congruo.	Respuo	2 respui,	C. Sup. to Refuse.
	Labor	lapsus sum,	to Slide.
	Fungor	functus,	to Execute an Office.
	Loquor	locutus.	to Speak.
	Sequor	secutus,	to Follow.
	Quoror	questus,	to Complain.
	Adipiscor	adeptus,	to Get.
	Communisacor	commentus.	to Devise.
	Expergiscor	expectectus,	to Awake.
	Iraacor	iratus,	to be Angry.
	Nasacor	natus,	to be Born.
	Nanacacor	nactus,	to Acquire.
	Obliviscor	oblitus,	to Forget.
	Paciscor	pactus,	to Covenant.
	Prosciscor	profectus,	to Go.
	Ulciscor	ultus,	to Revenge.
3 Item Comple- tor.	3 Ampleacor	amplexus,	to Embrace.
	Diventor	diverti,	to Turn aside.
	Diverto		
4 Sic variatur Pravertor & pra- verto, in prateriso Praverti.	4 Pervertor	perverti,	to Pervert.
	Pervento		
	Revertor	reverti,	to Return.
		reversus,	
	Nitor	nifus,	to Endeavour.
	Utor	nixus.	
		usus,	to Use.
	Fruor	fruitus,	to Enjoy.
5 Participium est Moriturus.	Morior	fructus,	
6 Orior & Potior alias voces habent tertia, alias quar- ta ; at Infinitivi Oriri & Potiri semper sunt quar- ta.	6 Orior	5 Mortuus,	to Dye.
	Patior	7 ortus,	to Arise.
	Potior	passus,	to Suffer.
	Gradior	potitus,	to Obtain.
	Reminisacor	gressus,	to Go.
	Vesacor	C. Pras.	to Remember.
	Liquor,		to Eat.
	Ringor,	3 C. Pras,	to be Malted.
	Calvor,		to Grim.
			to be Bald.

*Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.*

<i>Tras.</i> -io.	<i>Tras.</i> -ivi.	<i>Sup.</i> -itum.	
<i>As, Audio</i>	audivi	auditum, <i>to Hear.</i>	
<i>Exc. Vincio</i>	vinxi	vincitum, <i>to Bind.</i>	
<i>Sancio</i>	sanxi	sanctum,	
	fancivi	fancitum, <i>to Establish.</i>	
<i>Farcio</i>	farci	fartum, <i>to Stuff.</i>	
<i>Refercio</i>	referſi	reſertum, <i>to Stiff.</i>	
<i>Sarcio</i>	ſarſi	ſartum, <i>to Mend.</i>	
<i>Fulcio</i>	fulſi	fultum, <i>to Prop.</i>	
<i>Raucio</i>	rauſi	rauſum, <i>to be Hoarſe.</i>	
<i>Sepio</i>	ſepſi	ſeptum, <i>to Hedge.</i>	
<i>2 Salio</i>	ſalui	ſaltum, <i>to Leap.</i>	
	ſalii		
<i>3 Exſilio</i>	exſilui	exſultum, <i>to Leap out.</i>	
	exſilii		
<i>Singultio</i>	ſingultivi	ſingultum, <i>to Sob.</i>	
<i>Sepelio</i>	ſepelivi	ſepultum, <i>to Bury.</i>	
	amicui		
<i>Amicio</i>	amixi	amictum, <i>to Cloath.</i>	
<i>Haurio</i>	haui	hautum, <i>to Draw.</i>	
<i>Aperio</i>	aperui	apertum, <i>to Open.</i>	
<i>Operio</i>	operui	opertum, <i>to Cover.</i>	
<i>Comperio</i>	comperi	compertum, <i>to Find.</i>	
<i>Reperio</i>	reperi	reperum, <i>to Find.</i>	
<i>Sentio</i>	ſenſi	ſenſum, <i>to Perceive.</i>	
<i>Venio</i>	veni	ventum, <i>to Come.</i>	
<i>Gestio</i>	geſtivi,	<i>C. Sup. to Boast.</i>	
<i>Veneo</i>	venivi	<i>5 C. Sup. to be Sold.</i>	
<i>Ferio,</i>	<i>C. Tras. &amp;</i>	<i>Sup. to Strike.</i>	
<i>Fio</i>	factus,	<i>to be Made.</i>	
<i>Experior</i>	expertus,	<i>to make Trial.</i>	
<i>Aſſentior</i>	aſſenſus,	<i>to Aſſent.</i>	
<i>Oppetior</i>	6 oppertus,	<i>to Stay for.</i>	
<i>Metior</i>	7 menſus,	<i>to Meaſure.</i>	
<i>Ordior</i>	orſus,	<i>to Begin.</i>	
<i>Comperior,</i>	<i>C. Tras.</i>	<i>to Find.</i>	

1 *Sepiui legimur.*  
 2 *Salio pro Condio regulam ſequitur.*  
 3 *Et ſic in ceteris, prater Proſilio, Abſilio, truncata Supinis.*  
 4 *Interdum Amicivi.*

5 *Nam Venum eſt Nomen.*

6 *Aliquando Oppertus.*

7 *Addunt Metitius, atque hinc Dimetitus.*

1. Every Preterperfect tense and Supine of two Syllables, hath the first long.

Except Fidi from findo ; bibi, dedi, ſteti, tuli, of Supines, Quitum, ſitum, litum, itum, rutum, ratum, datum, ſatum and litum, from Lieo, lies.

2 Every Preterperfect tense doubling, hath the first short.

3. One Vowel before another is short.

4. Every Diphthong is long.

5. A Vowel, before two Consonants, is long by Position.<sup>1</sup>



## SYNTAXIS.

**H**itherto the parts of Speech have been considered severally : the Rule for the joyning them together is called *Syntaxis*.

This consists of two parts } Concord.  
Government.

There be two Concords, } Between the Nominative Case and Verb.  
Between the Substantive and Adjective.

*First Concord.*

A Verb personal agreeth with [ or is directed by ] the Nominative case in Number and Person.

*Græcè neutrum plurale gaudet Verbo singulari, aliquando Masculinum & Femininum.*

The Nominative case is alwayes a Substantive which is immediately placed in Gramatical order, before the Verb, and answereth to the question *who* or *what*.

Except, { 1. When a question is asked.  
2. When *nor*, *neither*, or *there* goes before the Verb.  
3. When the Verb is the Imperative Mood.

Then the Nominative case is placed after the Verb, or after the sign of the Tense or Mood.

The Nominative case is parted from the Verb by its Dependents : pag. 30.

*Second Concord.*

An Adjective agreeth with [ or is directed by ] his Substantive in Case, Gender and Number.

An Adjective is Noun, Pronoun, or Participle.

Except, if *Thing* be Substantive, then there is seldom set down any Latin for *Thing*, but the Adjective is put into the Neuter Gender, and becomes a Substantive.

*Desumitur à Græcis ubi ἡμεῖς vel ἡμεῖς intelligitur.*

*Pronomina possessiva Genitivum post se recipiunt coherentem cum incluso primitivo, Latini ita loquuntur. Atque nostros vidisti sientis Ocellos.*

*Attice Relativum in eodem casu ponitur cum antecedente : Sic Latini.*

*Adjectiva permutant suum Substantivum in Genitivum. Maxime nomina participia, participia posita, interrogativa & numeralia Genitivo à quo genus mutuantur gaudent, hic Latini imitantur : aliquando Adjectivum ponitur in eodem genere.*

*Genitivus pronominis primitivi usurpatur quando sola persona significatur, ut ὁ ἑαυτοῦ.*

*Quoties possessio, relatio, circumstantia vel actio persona connotatur, possessiva uti licet, ut, ἐπὶ οἷς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τοῖς. Latini sic loquuntur.*

*Græcè primitivum ponitur loco possessivi, possessivum pro primitivo variis.*

*Adjectiva in os fere communiter accipiuntur.*

The Substantive cometh after the Adjective in the *English*.

1. Except the Substantives to Participles; and when the Adjective passeth his signification into another word.

*Things*



*Things Common to both Concord's.*

R 1. The Substantive is often understood, especially when it belongs to *men*, or is expressed before in the period; for finding of which ask the question, *who*, or *what*, and the word that answers to the question shall be the Substantive.

R 2. Two or more Nominative cases singular, with a Conjunction copulative between them, have usually a Verb plural: Two or more Substantives singular have usually an Adjective plural; as also a Noun of multitude.

R 3. If the Nominative case be of divers persons, the Verb shall agree with the most worthy person.

The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second than the third.

R 4. If the Substantive be of divers Genders, the Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender. In things having Life the Masculine is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter.

*Government.*

Every Substantive is governed [or directed] by the word going before it on which it depends, according to the sign.

*Signa casuum post Verba & Nomina tam Græcè quam Latine exprimuntur per Præpositiones, harum Elegantiâ vel in authoribus, vel prolixioribus Grammaticis indaganda est.*

*Derivativa regunt casus primitivorum.*

Except the Substantives to *Relatives*, *Interrogatives*, *Indefinites* and *Partitives*, which are usually understood; They are governed of the word following, as if it went before, unless they be the Nominative case to the Verb.

## O F

Rule 1. *Of* is a sign of the Genitive case, when a Noun goes before it.

*Ubi verba accusandi, damnandi, absolvendi & consimilia præcedunt, crimen redditur per accusativum: vel per præpositionem ~~Ubi~~ hinc Latini reddunt ut: que, nullus, neuter alius, ambo & Superlativum gradum tantum per Ablativum.*

Except 1. *Of* after Adjectives signifying fulness or emptiness, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

Except 2. *Of* before a word signifying the praise or dispraise of a thing, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

*Ita Græci; interdum Dativus, raro Accusativus additur.*

Except 3. *Of* after *Dignus*, *indignus*; *opus* and *usus* signifying need, it is a sign of an Ablative case.

Rule 2. *Of* after a Verb is made by one of these Prepositions, *A, ab, de, ex.*

Rule 3. *Of* if it signifie Concerning, is made by *de*.

*Sic Græci, sed nonnunquam Genitivus mutatur in Dativum, Latini hic imitantur; ut Quæ mihi probantur.*

Except 1. After verbals in *bilis*, Participles of the Preter tense and Futures in *Dus*, it is a sign of a Dative; sometimes it is made by a Preposition.

Except 2. After Verbs of *Accusing*, *condemning*, *warning* and *a. quitting* a Genitive. But *Whether*, *neither*, *an other*, *both*, and the *Superlative* degree are the Ablative, sometime with a Preposition, sometimes without.

## T O.

To before a Substantive is a sign of the Dative case.

Except 1. After *Attinet, pertinet, spectas, loquor, hortor, invito, provooco, addo, voco* words of like signification, and words of Motion, it is made by *ad*.

*Adjectiva similitudinis, quæ reatum significant & quadam alia regunt Genetiv. rarius Dativum. Sic Latini, similis patris.*

*Attici usurpant Accusativum pro Dativo, ubi significant bene aut male fieri cûpiam, hinc duplex Accusativus; πῶς οὐ κακῶν.*

*Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, interrogandi, celandi, commonefaciendi, duplicem regunt Accusativum. Sic Latini, ubi passiva retinent Accusativum rei, sine sigto.*

To, before a Verb.

To, before a Verb is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Active: Sometimes two Verbs are in the same sentence without To, and the latter is the Infinitive Mood.

Except 1. After a Noun Substantive or Adjective, governing a Genitive case, it is usually made by the Gerund in *di*.

*Græci per Infinitivum sine articulo. Latini imitantur, Hor. Audax omnia peripeti. Virg. Cantare periti.*

Except. 2. After *apius, paratus, tardus*, and after Verbs of exhorting, inciting, prevailing; it may be made by the Gerund in *dum*, with *ad, ob, inter, ante*

*Græci exprimunt per Infinitivum, aliquando Propositio additur, ὅς, ἐν, εἰς, δις, cum articulo τὸ.*

Except 3. About to is a sign of the Future in *rus*.

*Græci exprimunt per μέλλω.*

Except 4. To after Verbs and Participles signifying moving to a place, it is made by the first Supine.

*Græci per Infinitivum.*

To be is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Passive.

Except 1. After the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Substantive, then it is made by the Future in *du*.

Except 2. After certain Adjectives, as *Easie, hard, worthy, unworthy*; it is made by the latter Supine.

## For.

For is sometimes a sign of a Dative case; sometimes it is made by a Preposition; but for the Cause only an Ablative.

## With.

With, the Cause or Manner, is a sign of an Ablative case.

*Græci Dativi; Hinc Latini, solus tibi certas Amittas.*

Except 1. When it signifies Society, it is made by *cum*.

Except 2. After Verbs of Comparing, being angry with, to meet with, it is a sign of the Dative case.

## From.

From is an Ablat. or a Preposition: Except after Verbs of taking away a Dative.

## By.

By, the Cause or Manner, and after Comparatives and Superlatives an Ablative, otherwise a Preposition.

In. At.

In or At a Preposition.

Except 1. Before proper names of Lesser places, of the first and second Declension and Singular number, a Genitive. *Humi, Domi, Militia, Belli* are thus used.

Except. 2. After Verbs of *Esteeming*, a Genitive; but *astimo* may have an Ablative.

No sign.

Rule 1. The word coming without any proper sign, shall be the Accusative.

Except. 1. The word coming after Verbs Substantives, *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, most Passives and Verbs of Gesture, a Nominative.

Except these Verbs have an Accusative before them, then the word shall be the Accusative.

Except. 2. The word coming without a sign after *Satago, misereor* and *misereor*, is the Genitive.

Grace Accusativum excipe *παλα, χυλ'εμση*.

Except. 3. The word coming after *interest*, and *refert* without a sign is the Genitive.

Except in these words *Me, thee, his, us, you, whom*; it is made by *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, eujâ*, the Ablative possessive Feminines.

Except. 4. The word coming without a sign after *posui*, and Verbs signifying *Want*; Genitive or Ablative. *Sic Gracè*.

Except. 5. The word coming without a sign after *fungor, fruor, utor, nitior, fio* [to abide] *vescor, victito*, and *vivo* for *victito*; it is the Ablative case.

Except. 6. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, memini*; Genitive or Accusative. *Sic Gracè*.

Except. 7. The word coming without a sign after Verbs, signifying *Profit, Disprofit, Help, Favour, Obeying, Resisting, Serving, Trusting* or *Believing, Threatning, Commanding, Pardoning*; a Dative.

As also after *Parco, placeo, displiceo, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, blandeor, doleo*; a Dative.

As also many Neuters and Passives compounded with *Pro, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in* and *inter*; after all these Verbs, the word without a sign is the Dative case: but the sign is commonly implied.

Except. 8. One Substantive after another without any sign, belonging to the same thing, is of the same case with the Substantive before it, by Apposition.

Except. 9. A Substantive joyned with the Participle, Command from the rest of the sentence, is put into the Ablative case absolute.

Grace regulariter in Genitivo.

Except. 10. The word of *Price* is the Ablative.

Except, *So much, how much, more, less, how much soever*, put without Substantives, a Genitive. *Sic Gracè*.

*Sic Graci sed Verba incipiendi, desinendi, sedandi, consequendi, & fruendi, dominandi, contemnendi, accusandi, damnandi, admirandi, privandi, curandi, participandi, communicandi fere Genitiv. regunt, sed quadam variè construuntur. Latini aliquando imitantur, ut Hor. Regnavit agrestium populorum.*

*Ἐπειτα, ἀποφύλαξ, καὶ ἰσχυρὰ* Genitivum aut Dativ. *Latini aliquando imitantur. Ter. Decet vobis.*

*Verba sensus Genitivo gaudent præter illa quæ ad visum pertinent: Verba gustus & tactus Genitiv. cum pars significatur, aliter Accusativum.*

*Regulariter spatium temporis in Ablativo, duratio temporis in Accusativo ponitur & Latine & Gracè; sed Graci promiscuè utuntur, & Latini imitantur.*

*Distantia, loci vel mensura rei regulariter apud Latinos fit per Accusativum sed Græci per Genitivum, hinc Latini reddunt in Ablativo, & mensuram rei aliquando in Genitivo.*

*Omnia Verba regunt Accusativum nominis ab eo deducti.*

*Græci passim utuntur in oratione soluta Accusativo per Synecdochen; Latini imitantur, Æthiops albus dentes.*

*Verba sequendi, reprehendendi, utendi, fidendi, diffidendi, invidendi, Dativum. Quadam commodandi & incommodandi, regunt Accusativum, hinc Latini lædet te, nocet tibi.*

*Verba precandi, blandiendi, convitiandi, Dativum, vel Accusativum.*

### Adverbs.

**Rule 1.** *En and Ecce govern an Accusative case.*

*Græci Nominativum Latini imitantur.*

**R. 2.** *Certain Adverbs of Quantity, time, and place require a Genitive case.*

*Sic Græci, Adverba etiam præpositionum naturam habentia, Genitivum, ferè adfiscunt. Quadam Dativum vel Accusativum.*

**R. 3.** *Certain Adverbs derived of Adjectives and Prepositions, govern their cases.*

### Prepositions.

*These Prepositions govern an Accusative case:*

*Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra.*

*Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus & intra.*

*Ultra, post, præter, propter, prope, pone, secundum.*

*Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.*

*These Prepositions govern an Ablative case, A, ab, absque, coram, cum, de, è, ex, præ, pro, sine.*

*In signifying In, governs an Ablative, otherwise an Accusative.*

*Subter and clam, sub and super, have either an Accusative or Ablative.*

*Tenus governs an Ablative.*

*Except words signifying Two, or wanting the Singular number, a Genitive.*

*Prepositions are usually understood, Cum usually, unless when it signifieth society. Sic Græci, maxime ἐν, οὐ, καί.*

*A Verb compounded with a Preposition, hath sometimes the case of the Preposition it is compounded with.*

*Græci ita loquuntur.*

*The Preposition also is sometimes repeated in Verbs compounded with A, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in.*

### Interjections.

*O is joyned to a Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.*

*Hæu and proh to an Accusative and Vocative.*

*Hæi and va to a Dative.*

### Rules for elegant Latin.

**Rule 1.** *That, a Conjunction, hath no Latin put for it, but the Nominative case is made the Accusative, and the Verb the Infinitive Mood for the Subjunctive: on the contrary the Subjunctive is put for the Infinitive.*

*Græci ita loqui amant, aliquando &c exprimitur. Sic Latini, Hor. Nec Babylonicos tentaris numeros, ut melius quicquid erit pati. Græci Infinitivus duplicatur. Sic Latini, Ter, Quod jussi ei dare bibere.*

*Rule*

*Rule 2.* The Latin to *Have* may be made by *Est*, and then the word which was the Nominative shall be the Dative, and follow *est*, and the word which was the Accusative shall be the Nominative: on the contrary *habeo* for *est*.

*Desumitur à Gracii ita loquentibus.*

*R. 3.* *Whilst, when, if, though* or *that* may be left out, by turning the Substantive into the Ablative case absolute, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith.

*Graci usitatissime contrahunt Verba in Participia.*

*R. 4.* *Must* or *ought*, which may be made by *debeo*; it is better made by *Est* set impersonally, and the Infinitive Mood turned into the Gerund in *Dum*,

*Graci per Verbalia in Tioy, ut γένεσθαι ἔσθ, Scribendum est.*

*R. 5.* Gerunds having after them an Accusative case, may be turned into Participles; a Gerund in *Di* into a Genitive case, a Gerund in *Do* into a Dative, a Gerund in *Dum* into an Accusative case agreeing with the Substantive following after them.

*R. 6.* A Verb Impersonal Passive is put for all persons Active.

### *Rules for placing Latin.*

*Rule 1.* Set an *Oblique case* in the beginning of a Sentence, and a *Verb* at the end.

*R. 2.* Let the *Adjective* be set before the *Substantive*, and some other word (if it can be) be put between.

*R. 3.* The latter of two *Substantives* being the Genitive case, let it be set the first.

*R. 4.* These Conjunctions, *quidem, quoque, autem, vero, enim*, are never the first word of a Sentence.

*R. 5.* These Conjunctions *que, ne, ve*, are always tailed to the end of another word; *que* and *ve* always to the end of the word they govern; *Ne* is always tailed to the first word of the question, and in Construing is taken thence and joyned to the first word in Grammatical order.

*R. 6.* Let *Prepositions* be always set before the Cases they govern.

Except *Tenus* and *versus* always after, *cum* and *usque* sometimes after their cases.

### *Rules for Construing Latin.*

1. *Conjunctions* usually begin the Sentence.

2. The *Nominative* case, and what dependeth upon it.

The dependents of a *Nominative*, are a *Relative*, with it's Clause, a *Genitive* case, an *Adjective* or *Participle* with their Cases: these part the *Nominative* case from the *Verb*.

3. The principal Verbs with it's Dependents.

The Dependents on a *Verb* are an *Adverb*, the *Infinitive* Mood, a *Gerund*, a *Supine*

4. The Cases governed by the *Verb* in order, sometimes the *Accusative*, sometimes the *Dative* immediately follows the Verbs.

Except the *Oblique cases* of the *Relative Qui*, of *Interrogatives*, of *Indefinites*, of *Partitives*, these (with their *Substantives*, if they be expressed) are construed first before the word of which they are governed.

5. *Prepositions* are construed with their cases sometimes before, sometimes after the *Verb*, as will make best sense.

6. The *Adjective* is to be taken with the *Substantive*, unless when it doth pass the signification into another word.

Some Phrases are *Idiotical*, and cannot be construed *Grammatically*.

Words that are wanting to make the full Construction, must be supplied by the Sense.

## Figuræ Orthographicæ.

**P**rothesis apponit caput : sed Aphæthesis aufert.

Syncope e medio tollit : sed Epentthesis inserit.

Apocope demit finem : cui dat Paragoge.

Tmesis Verba secat : Meta sed thesisi ordine ispreto

Transfert literulam : Antithesis salvo ordine mutat.

Emollet voces auresque Euphonia mulcet.

The partition of Phrases, Sentences and Periods, are by

A Comma [ . ] a Semicolon [ ; ] a middle Distinction [ : ] a Period [ . ]

An Interrogation [ ? ] an Admiration [ ! ] a Parenthesis ( ).

Aio, ais, ait. Pl. Aiunt. Imper. Aiebam, &c.

Imp. Ai. Por. Aias. Part. Aiens.

Ausim, ausit, ausit, ausint.

Salve, saluto; salvet, salvetote; salvere.

Ave, aveto; aveo, aveo; ave, ave.

Cedo, cedite, I. E. porrige, porrigite.

Faxo vel faxim, faxit, faxit, faxint, pro faciam.

Forem, fores, foret, forent, fore, pro effem.

Quaso; quasumus.

Inquo vel inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquiunt: Inquisti, inquit: Inquirit: inquit: Inque, inquit: Inquiat: Inquies.

Odi, cepi, memini, novi carent præseni. Excipe Memento, mementote.

Dor, furo, for, der, fer, à fero simplicia non repetiri.

Dic, duc, fer, fac; pro dice, duce, fere, face.

Pudes, paniet, oportet, carent omnibus Personis, nisi tertiâ.

Verba Communia ferè sunt obsoleta.

Participia imitantur significationem suorum verborum; ut Loquutus, Speaking; à loquor.

1. Dea, mula, equa, libera, in plur. mutant Is in Abus. Filia, nata, anima, habent Is & Abus.

2. Deus, facit O Deus: Filius, O Fili.

Nomina propria in Ius, faciunt vocativum in I. Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius, Voc. E vel Us.

3. Neutra in E formant Ablativum in I tantum: Cetera Adjectiva tam in E, quam in I.

4. Iesus, Iesum, Iesu.

5. Res, spes, fides, non desinunt in Ies.

A α, B β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ε ε, Ζ ζ, Η η, Θ θ, Ι ι, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Ο ο

Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ, Τ τ, Υ υ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ, Ω ω.

Vocales, Longæ η, ω. Breves ε, ο. Ancipites α, ι, υ.

Mutæ	β, π, φ,	b, p, f.
	γ, γ, χ,	c, g, k.
	δ, δ, θ,	t, d, q.
}	Duplices ζ, ξ, ψ,	x, z.
	Liquidæ λ, μ, ν, ρ,	l, m, n, r.

Y & V quando præcedunt Vocalem in eadem syllaba sunt Consonantes in lingua Anglicæ, & Latina; sed n on in Græcâ.

Spiritus, Lenis [ ' ]. Asper [ ' ' ]. Accentus sunt, Accutus [ ' ' ]

Circumflexus [ ' ' ]. Gravis [ ' ' ].



Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	2. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
3. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	4. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
5. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	6. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
7. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	8. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
9. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	10. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
11. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	12. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
13. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	14. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
15. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	16. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
17. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	18. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
19. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	20. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
21. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	22. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
23. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	24. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
25. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	26. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
27. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	28. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
29. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	30. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
31. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	32. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
33. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	34. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
35. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	36. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
37. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	38. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
39. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	40. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
41. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	42. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
43. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	44. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
45. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	46. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
47. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	48. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
49. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	50. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
51. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	52. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
53. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	54. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
55. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	56. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
57. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	58. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
59. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	60. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
61. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	62. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
63. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	64. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
65. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	66. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
67. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	68. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
69. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>			

N.V. A.G.D. <sup>n.v.</sup> 2. g.d. N.v. A.G.D. N.V. A. G. D. <sup>n.v.</sup> 2. g.d. N.v. A. G. D.

1. M.	as, m ay	α						nc	62	60	61	62	617	615	615	607	107
	nc, n lw	n	α	α17	α1	α5	α16	06	n	nc	64	0	617	615	615	607	
2. F.	α	α7	nc	7				15	17	16	15	16	1017	115	115	107	101
	n lw							1						15	15		
M.F.	05, 1	07	n	0	017	01	nc	015	015	0	61	66		615	615	607	601
3. N.	07							0									
M.F.	05	07	0	0	07	0	05	07	05	01	01	01	017	01	nc	07	015
4. N.	07							0	0	nc	01						
	α, 1, u							α5	pu	α105	α1	α1	α17	α7α	α107	α1	
5. All.	α, 7, p	α	05	1	017	65	α5	07	pu	α105	α1	α1	α17	α7α	α107	α1	
	α, 7, p							pu		α105	α1	α1	α17	α7α	α107	α1	

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup>Εν δ' ἑκῷ in ad. ἔνευμαι, ἀποκλείω, ἀπαρτίζω, ἰλλείπτω, ἀκλῆζω, ἰμῶσθαι, ἐπαυθίκα·  
Εὐ δ' ἑκῷ in ad. contr. crea. εἰσάλλομαι, εἰσπλήν, εἰσπύων, εἰσπύω, εἰσπύα.

Εξ  $\Sigma$  ἐκδιπής, ἐκδιπόμεαι, ἐξίχω, ἐξέστα· ἐκδιχοῦ.

Συν Ὁδῶ, συμ: συνδύλος, συζήτηση, σωτελίσω, συναδύω, συνίστημι.

Περὶ ὧν ἀ. ab. per. } ὡς καὶ ἐν, περὶ ὧν ἐν, ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν, περὶ ὧν ἐν.  
 ὧν ad. } ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν, ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν, ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν.  
 ὧν prope. } ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν, ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν, ὡς ἐν καὶ ἐν.

Πρὸς ὕψος, pro. ὑψώθη, ὑψώθη, ὑψώθη, ὑψώθη, ὑψώθη.   
 Πρὸς ὑψὺς ἀπὸ contra ὑψὺς, prope iuxta ὑψὺς contra supra ὑψὺς.

\*Αὐτὸ σημαίνει περὶ ἀνατρέχω, ἀναβάνω, ἀναβῶ, ἀναβαίνω, ἀναβῆναι, ἀναβήναι, ἀναβήτω, ἀναβήτωσαν.

Διὰ { διὰ per, cum. { ἡ ἀποκαταστάσις, ἡ ἐκκοινωνία, ἡ ἀναστροφή, ἡ ἀπορία, ἡ ἀπορία.  
{ διὰ propter. { ἡ ἀπορία, ἡ ἀπορία, ἡ ἀπορία, ἡ ἀπορία, ἡ ἀπορία.

Κατὰ { τύπον contra, de, per, pro, supra. κατακλίπῃ, κατ'οἶκον.  
 { τύπον secundum. κατατάλλω, κατ'ἄλῳ, κατὰ πᾶν, κατὰ μέρος, κατὰ μέρος.

Μὴνί φίλων cum. φίλος post. μέμφομαι, μίσσῃμαι, μετέρχομαι, μετανοῶ!

Περὶ ψυχῆς de. ψυχῆ ex. ψυχὴν circa. ὁδὸν παλιν, περιήνομα, ὁδὸν πάλιν, περιλάβω.  
Περὶ ὁδοῦ καὶ ἀπορίας. περιλάβω.

\*Ἐπὶ { γλῶττις in, supra. γλῶττι in, supra, post. ἰκα/δω, ἐπιμυδύμαι.

Ἀμφὶ ἀνέστη de. ἀνέστη circa. ἀμφιβάλλω, ἀμφιγύμνω, ἀμφιήλκω, ἀμφιῶργοι.

Ἀπὸ καθεαῖς ἃ, ab, c, cx. ὑπερτίξω, ὑπεβαίνω, ὑπεφηνάμην, ὑπεδίδω, ὑπεβλάπτω.  
Ἰππῶ, κόλπον κόλπου sub. κόλπου subter. ὑποβρίξω, ὑποτίξω, ὑποδίδω.

<sup>†</sup>T<sup>h</sup>eō̃ ḡmē pro.de. supra. ḡmē super.præter. ḡmē p<sup>r</sup>æteritū. ḡmē p<sup>r</sup>æteritū. ḡmē p<sup>r</sup>æteritū.

[illegible]







A N  
A P O L O G I E  
F O R A  
G R A M M A R,

Printed about twenty Years since, by *M. Lewis* ;  
and Reprinted for the use of a private School at  
*Tottenham High-Crofts.*

**A**RT is long, Life is short, both the fruit of mans first transgression ; the former is made more intricate by the confusion at *Babel* Much time is necessarily spent in gaining words ; not simply for themselves, but in order to knowledge in things, and those especially that concern God and our own souls, the ultimate end of all our speculation. Therefore all Methods ought to be so contrived to shorten Art in gaining words more timely to relish things, that we may understand our selves in affairs of our present and everlasting concernment. I shall pass by the first years spent in Reading, where (I think) there is a great error that all children are not taught to write as soon as possible, which would help reading and be a furtherance in all things after to be acquired ; and desire you to compare our general practice with these principles, in the further education of Youth : respecting,

1. *Grammar.*
2. *The Gaining the Copia of words.*
3. *The attaining the knowledge of things* 1 { *Common.*  
2 { *Spiritual.*
4. *Exercise in these.*

*Concerning Grammar.*

1. The Fundamental rules of it ought to be plain, that they may be easily understood ; especially because they are to be learnt by children, to the meanest of whose capacities they ought to condescend.

2. They ought to be few (supposing they are sufficient) that they may be easily remembered, and to help that, may come into frequent use.

3. General Rules are first to be instilled, and then exceptions ; Rules for the plain Tongue first, and then such as are for elegance and ornament, according to the pattern of nature in all her operations.

4. The Method ought to be such, that one thing may lead unto another, that what we know may be a step to what we are to learn : As the Grammar of the English may lead to the Latin ; the Latin to the Greek ; words may lead to things ; things we learn at present to what we are to learn afterwards. For *Syncretis* is the great means by which knowledge is attained.

Let any judge, whether we do not interfere with these principles, whilst we have our Grammar in Latin, and which is worse, a great part of it in Verse. A native English man doth not easily apprehend the sense of things bound up in a Poetic Style in his own Tongue, much less can a Child understand it in another Language. For instance, the first Rule in *Qua Genus* : so for *Propria quæ maribus*, &c. a little time must be spent in reading those four Verses, more in construing them, and most in getting them by heart ; and when all is done, the Master must tell the Schollar, *The proper names of Hee's are Masculines*. It is scarce intelligible to say the Proper names which are given to the Male kind are Masculines. If it were in plain Latin, as the Syntax is, it is contrary to all practice in gaining other Languages ; where we have the Grammar, not in the Tongue we are to learn, but in some Tongue we know already : as the Greek Grammar is in Latin Rules. It being supposed the Learner understands that Tongue, before he begins that Grammar.

Here we offend against that principle, *Rules ought to be plain*, and also, *That the Rule ought to be short*, whatsoever is obscure is long comparatively, because it requires long explication, the words are not so much the Rule, as the sense explained and understood ; if that be not obvious, the Rule can neither be plain nor short.

*Obj.* In learning the Latin Grammar we gain many Latin words, and so do two things at once.

*Ans.* The words of the Rules are but few, what words are contained in the Exceptions and Examples will be learnt, though the Rules were in plain English. When the Rules are well understood, then, and not before, they may be learnt in Latin as an exercise of the Tongue, not as Rules. This they well observed, who put their Rules in English on one side, and Latin on the opposite side.

We learn the whole *Propria quæ Maribus*, *As in Prasenti*, &c. as it lies, and so spend as much time and pains upon an Exception that concerns but one word, that perhaps occurs once in a year, as upon a Fundamental Rule that is used in every line : This is contrary to the third principle.

Further we go contrary to the fourth Principle, whilst we do not (as 'tis here demonstrated we may) make the English Grammar an Introduction to the Latin. The Latin Grammar a Subsidiary to the Greek, there being so great analogy between them in the Declensions of Nouns, of Pronouns, of the Syntax, but especially of the Verbs ; only there is this difference, the Greek Verbs are four times as easie as the Latin. There are four Conjugations in the Latin, and twenty several characteristics in the third Conjugation : but in the Greek there is but one Conjugation, and this hath but four several characteristics in the preformative tenses, Something Analogous to the *As in Prasenti* in the Latin. The six Conjugations of the Barytons, the contracted Verbs, active, passive, middle, nay the Verbs in *μ* with almost all the Rules for Forming the Tenses, are contained in one Page in Octavo, obvious to the lowest capacity, and may be learnt in a few days. I would intreat those that have abated two Conjugations of the Barytons to remit three more. I will assure them, it will make the Greek in the Grammar of it more easie than the Latin.

It is not so ridiculous as some would make it, when a Lad hath made some little entrance into the Latin, to proceed to the Greek ; they are so alike, that I find, especially as to the Grammar they do not much hinder but rather

rather help mutually each the other according to the great Rule on which all mnemonicks are founded ; two things compared together are easier to remember than one alone.

But I shall speak to the Latin Grammar apart in the *Propria qua Maribus*. In the *As in Praesenti*. In the *Syntax*.

1. We grossly offend against the principles requiring plainness and brevity in the *Propria qua Maribus*, where the method is very intricate, and the exceptions about thirty ; whilst we seek for the Gender of a Noun by the increasing of the Genitive case.

As if it be inquired, why *virtus* is of the Feminine Gender, it must be considered whether it increases or not : if it increases, then we must think whether it increases long or short : if it increases long, we must examine whether it is not under any of the exceptions, before any judgment can be made of the Gender : Nay more, here are two petitions suppose ; *First*, that we know the Genitive case, which is to be done by the Declension, and yet we must know the Declension by the Genitive case, which is a circle : let the wisest practitioner in this way get out of it if he can. *Secondly*, we must know it increases long, and how a beginner shall do this that understands nothing of a Verse, I know not ; when as Poets are not agreed amongst themselves ; *Labby* hath brought in many Exceptions against vulgar received quantities of middle syllables.

The special Rules for Genders of Nouns here offer'd according to Mr. *Danes*, are free from all these Exceptions.

1. All Nouns of the first and fifth Declensions are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All Nouns of the second and fourth are of the M. G. Except *U. M.* and *V.* are of the Neuter.

3. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in *an, in, on, o, er, or, os*, are the Masc.

4. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in *as, is, aus, es, x* and *s* with a consonant before *s* are the Feminine.

5. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in *us*, &c. are the Neuter.

If two or three Exceptions were subjoyned to these, all the rest might be left to authority : but the greatest part of them are here inserted.

Because the inference of the Gender is from the Declension, I propose that to be known from the Nominative case by the Table of Nouns : it states about nine parts in ten. Seeing these are so easily obtained, we may charge our memories with the rest when they occur, better then to consult the Dictionary for every word.

2. The *As in Praesenti* plainly violates the two first principles, requiring plainness and brevity ; besides it is so perplex, and requires so many considerations as are past a Childs capacity. For instance, we must know what Conjugation the verb is of (this is done by the Infinitive Mood, known from the Conjugation, and then we must know the Conjugation by the Infinitive Mood : another pretty circle) - after that we must consider whether it be Active or Passive, Compound or Simple ; and then again, we must think of the Rules for the Preterperfect tense and Supine ; if it be Compound, we must examine whether it varies from the Simple, by changing any Letters in the Present Tense, Preterperfect Tense or Supine : finally, we must not forget to consider whether it wants, borrows or doubles the Preterperfect Tense ; and Lastly, whether it wants the Supine before we can rationally make a judgment how to decline a Verb.

The declining ought to be only in the preformative Tenses : I wonder at the wisdom of the Grammarian that directed to say *Amo, amas, amavi, amare*, &c. where the Characteristick is often changed to little purpose, and I admire the patience of those that have followed him all this while ; sure they think Children have little to do, or their design is to make *artem longam*, and thereby *vitam brevem*.

The method of *Vossius* and *Farnaby* here held forth fully answers the principles laid down, and is obvious to the meanest capacity ; if the Verb be irregular, it is set down in the Grammer ; if not, there are but three Rules, which we quickly run to, when we know the conjugation ; that is easily known by the Present Tense, as all in *e* are of the first conjugation, and make *avi* in the Preterperfect Tense, and *atum* in the Supines. All in *eo* are of the second, and make *vi, itum*. All in *io* are of the fourth, and make *ivi, itum*. All the third are set down under the conjugation, because they are for the most part irregular ; therefore it is absurd to multiply Rules for them.

*Longior ut methodus sit tua, quam sit ôdôg.*

Divide the Verbs into a hundred parts, ninety and nine are stated by these Rules ; we may take notice of the rest as they occur, better then to get into the old circle.

3. The *Syntaxis* is as much against the Rules of true Didacticks as the former part of Grammar. First, They are not plain in the government of the Substantive, wherein the stress lies ; because they are generally founded upon the signification of the preceding word, which a Child never thinks of, or if he doth, it is to little purpose ; those that think it is, let them consider how readily they can reduce words to that Syntactical Rule of *Camden*, *Verba incipiendi desinendi*, &c. and I believe they will be of another mind. Further, they are so numerous, being about eight score, that it is a hard task to get and keep them for use.

*Obj.* But Children do get the Tongue by these Rules, for generally they learn no other.

*Ans.* Not one in five. It may be fairly denied of any, for beginners at first govern Substantives by the sign of the case, and not by the signification of the preceding word. As for example *doubtful of mind* ; *of mind* is made the Genitive case governed of *doubtful*, nor because *doubtful* signifies desire, knowledge, ignorance, forgetfulness, or such like, but because it hath *of* : and so in other governments.

Lads of parts beginning to make Latin by signes of Cases (not allowed for Rules) get the habit of the Tongue : they do not learn the Tongue by the Rules, but the Rules by the Tongue ; that is by a frequent applying of Examples to them. Sure this is the true reason that almost all forget their Grammar, as soon as they have gotten the Tongue. According to that principle, we forget that quickly we never use. Sure it is upon this supposition *Ramus* puts only Examples without Rules. Mr. *Wase* Professes to teach Rules by numerous Examples, and *Comenius* puts his Examples before his Rules.

*Obj.* This Grammar here proposed hath no Examples at all in it.

*Ans.* Because the Rules are never taught, till there be occasion for them by Examples, nor ever througly learnt, till the Learner can readily make Examples to them himself, which fully answers the doubt.

Thus Boys of Parts get the Tongue by habit, though loaden with a huge fardle of useles Rules. In the mean time, those of ordinary capacities that cannot quickly teach a habit at fifteen or sixteen years old, are tired, or want

time

time to bring them to their journey's end ; seven years is the ordinary time necessary, and if they begin late, or are any ways hindred by sickness, or the like, they come off imperfect without a habit, or have it without a Rule ; which is like playing on Musick without notes, quickly forgotten without use ; as appears if you go through Cheap-side, or take the best Trades in London, not one in five of Masters or Servants, are able to render a Chapter out of *English* into *Latin*.

This may be remedied by such a Syntax as is here offer'd, consisting of three Rules, arising from the number of words declined, which are *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*.

1. All finite *Verbs* agree with the Substantive before them, called the Nominative case in number and person ; because they have not ordinarily either number or person in the *English*.

2. All Adjectives agree with the Substantives after them in *Case*, *Gender* and *Number*, because they have in the *English* neither *Case*, *Gender* nor *Number* ; this comprehends the *relative* agreeing with the Substantive usually understood.

3. All Substantives are governed of the word going before them, or which they depend according to the sign of the case.

These Rules might suffice, and what is beyond these might be made out by authority ; the Exceptions are few and unless two or three seldom occur when we know the high road well, we easily observe the turnings : but the Exceptions are here set down as perfect as *Lillies*, so far as concerns plain *Latin* : In this Introduction I do not intend the Rules for elegancy. I have added six which are most common, and are used in the *Janua*.

1. These Rules are plain in themselves, and most of their exceptions, and so by a little practice become very familiar and easie.

2. They are few, though we add to them their Exceptions, and therefore better sute those children that are designed for Trades, who should either not be taught *Latin* (but rather some other to them more useful learning) or be taught it by such Rules as they may easily retain with the Tongue.

3. They are a solid Foundation to the Elegancy of the Tongue, and may be built upon by the use of *Walkers* particles, *Comenius* his elegant Grammar, and better sute to *Sciopius* his project than any I know.

4. By these Rules we may (as we ought) begin to make *Latin*, before we begin to perse, because *Genesis* is more easie then *Analysis*, when we must have the Idea of the *Genesis* in our minds, before we can perform the *Analysis*.

The facilitating of Grammar to beginners depends much upon this, neglected by almost all, and yet prescribed in the very Preface to *Lillies* Grammar.

5. The Greek Syntax (as perfect as *Camdens*) is here reduced to this method, and most of the irregularities of the *Latin* Tongue varying from signs of Cases are Grecifimes : as part of time in the Accusative case : continuance of time in the Ablative : The measure of a thing in the Genitive or Ablative. Verbals in *Bilis* with *of* after them a Dative, &c. thus one Tongue helps another.

I am not of their minds that reject all Grammar, because there are many terminations in the Nouns, but more in the Verbs, especially in the Greek, as held forth by most, near six thousand.

On the other side, I would not have the greatest part of Youth spent upon Grammar, to search out every criticisme ; but propose this middle way of an Introductory Grammar to the *English*, *Latin* and *Greek*, consisting of two sheets, not composed so much by Logical definitions, as accommodated to the meanest capacities of Children. When the Fundamental rules are learnt and

and the general knowledge of the Tongue is obtained, the irregularity will quickly follow, by using *Vossius Walkers* particles, *Comenius* his Atrium or reciprocal translations of choice parts of good Authors. But all this is but *Contentio de Lana caprina*, Grammar so much contended about is the smallest thing. The great business is words, for the sake of which things ought to be learnt with words.

A meer Mechanick with his mother Tongue that understands things, is to be preferred before the greatest Rabby with his millions of words without this knowledge. The difference between a Wise man and a Fool is, the wise man hath the Ideas of things in his mind, which the fool wants. The knowledge of things is more excellent then words, as much as the end excels the means.

We do erre in the breeding Youth for Trades, seeing our way is so tedious, that few come off with a habit so strong as to keep it; where there is but little occasion for to use it, it would be better either to shorten the way or never to royl Lads intended for Trades with a fruitless Grammar, and a few words, but to endeavour to make them know things and History; as also such Sciences (especially Arithmetick and Geometry) as shall be useful afterwards in the Callings they shall be exercised in.

In the learning words with things, I think without breach of good manners I may beg these principles.

1. Primitives are to be learnt, because they make way for derivatives, as from *amo* comes *amator*, *amicus*, *amabilis*, *amicitia*, &c.

2. Derivatives as they are declined or derived from their primitives, as *amo*, *amator*, *amicus*, *amabilis*, *amicitia*.

3. Both Primitives and Derivatives are to be learnt in their proper signification, that we may know when we do, and how we may tropifie and allegorize.

4. This ought to be in as little a compass as may be, that they may the more easily be got and kept.

5. Both Primitives and Derivatives ought to be learnt with things, because they are the end of words: thus learning will be the more easie and pleasant; things being known, *verba non invita sequuntur*.

In our ordinary method we go contrary to all these, whilst we spend our whole time in learning *Puerilis*, *Corderius*, *Cato*, *Terence*, *Tully*, *Ovid*, *Virgil*, &c. There Primitives are not taught first: Derivatives are not taught in their proper signification. We ramble a great compass and yet many words are missing, especially about artificial things that come often in Discourse, little of things is learnt.

*Obj.* But the Schollar gets History, and sees the difference of styles, with many good moral things.

*Ans.* The Boy is like to get much History or Moral things, that Reads eight or ten lines at a Lecture, that hath forgot the beginning before he comes to the end of the story or Argument. He cannot judge well of the stile that doth not understand plain Latin. Classick Authors are of use in their place; when a good large Foundation is laid, these are good for a superstructure. Collocutory Latin (as *Corderius* or the like) ought to be sooner used.

But to begin with these, and to proceed in such a tedious course, only for words, that few hold out to the end, is something preposterous. Especially when we have so fair a path drawn out to our hands by *Comenius*,



1. His *Vestibulum* and *Orbis pictus*, contain the primitive words, and few besides.

The latter with the picture of things composed in the same method as his *Ianua Linguarum*.

2. His *Lexicon Ianuale* contains the Derivatives declined from the Primitive, not as in a Lexicon only, but they are reduced into sentences.

3. His *Ianua Linguarum* supplies us with most Derivatives, in as small a Volume as *Terence*, in such a method that there are Definitions and Divisions of most things: The benefit of this Book will be;

1. If we want a word, we may go in our thoughts to the Chapter and Sentence where it is, if we have forgot it, something before or after it, will probably bring it to our minds.

2. This Book will acquaint us with the Terms of Art, adhering to things, and so will dispose to the learning of any Science, especially the Mathematicks, which ought to be learnt betimes, because they are obvious to sense in their application, and ought to go before notional learning, and are very useful in mans life, what ever his Station is.

3. This Book will be an Introduction into several other Languages into which it is Translated. When a Boy hath learnt this in Latin and Greek, he may easily master any other, as *French, Italian and Spanish*, &c. there being but few words which are not reducible to some of these: what we have thus got, we may easily keep, because in a few hours we may look over the whole Tongue, and so fit it for our use as we have occasion.

4. This Book thus often learnt, in which we shall be very perfect, will be as topick places to all Arts and Sciences to which we may recur, and where we may lay up what we read new upon any subject. It conduces very much to that *copia rerum & verborum* which is commended to us by *Erasmus* in his colloquies and elsewhere, by reason that it acquaints us with parts, proprieties and accidents of things, without which Tropes, Allegories, Parables, Similes, Impresses, Amplifications, &c. cannot be Invented nor Prosecuted to best advantage for use or delight.

5. One thus initiated will quickly run over classic Authors, to better purpose then as they are now used; because the Schollar will be able to put a difference between plain proper Latin, and that which is tropical, figurative and idiomatical.

*Comenius* his *atrium* may also be seasonably and profitably used. Let any shew an Author of so small a Volume, the learning of which will bring so much profit.

The end of words and common things is divine knowledge, which ought (as much as possible) to be indeavoured after.

The great neglect of this made *Mr. Stevens* complain, that Children are made first to heathenize before they begin to Christianize, learning stories of the heathen Gods, before they know any thing of the true: he pleads that Children may be seasoned with Religion and Learning at the same time, and therefore composed his Greek Chatechisme comprehending much of the Idiom of the Greek Tongue. This also was the pious design of *Buchanan* in his Psalms, *Dr. Dupont* in his Job, Proverbs, and Liturgy of *Mr. Nowell* and *Whitaker* in their Greek Versions of the Chatechisms, *Pasir* in his Preface to his Lexicon, dilates much upon this subject.



*Si Christum nescis, nil est si cetera discis.*

*Si Christum discis, nil est si cetera nescis.*

How lamely we prosecute these methods, let any judge; When as we might improve the Latin by reading some System of Divinity, and the Greek and Hebrew, by reading the Old and New Testament; *Steevens* his *Chatechism* and the rest: I am sure if any of these are below classic Authors in their stile, the excellency of the matter will ballance the account.

In all this process, I desire to be understood that the stile must be kept going *de die in diem*, and that from the very *In Speech*, for I have propos'd that Children be us'd from their entrance into the *Accidence* to make Latin, which doth suppose writing. But these exercises are not to be done as in most places, either for the matter, time or place. Most put Lads to compose exercise of their own heads, before they have any competent understanding of words or things, which is to make brick without straw or mortar: others spend a quarter of their time in hobbling up Verses, whether they be born Poets or not.

Further, all exercise ought to be done in the School under the Masters eye, which will prevent perfunctoriness, hiring of others to do it for them, and laying more upon any then they can perform.

Translations out of Latin into English, and out of English into Latin, as *M. Brinsley* prescribes, and, as *Cicero* practis'd in the Greek, will certainly dispose to a stile; when we know what to write, we can as easily cloath our own, as other mens conceptions in a handsome phrase.

It may be very useful frequently to exercise Children to write Letters in English, with all the necessary observations thereunto belonging, upon such subjects wherein we suppose they have plenty of matter.

Further, with these things may be mix'd bodily exercise, as Dancing, Fencing, Vaulting, Singing, Liming, Etching, Graving; as also Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, the Observation of Herbs, Drugs, Metalls, Stones (especially such as are pretious) Birds, Beasts, Fishes, the inward and outward part of mans Body; the knowing the Prices of Commodities, especially of such as they do and are like to use.

The Doctrine of Motion, the force of movers and what else depends upon it. History Divine and Prophane, Short-writing; the Lord Bishop of *Chester* his Universal Character; the easiness and benefit of which is not yet known.

Frequent acting of interludes, which will further improve the *Ianus*, turned by the Author into several Comedies, and will improve the Actors in their carriage and graceful delivery.

In all these there is a due consideration to be had, what part of these are for use, and what only for delight, that the useful part may be communicated to all.

It will not be out of the way to give some general and necessary instruction in Yearly, Monthly and Weekly Observations, conducing to health, strength the memory, nearness, &c. according to the directions made by *Henry Ranzovius* Vice-roy of Norway to his son, and other good Authors.

In all these things there is a respect to be had to the qualities of the Scholar, the future station he is like to be in; the desire of the Parents, and as the genius and disposition of the Child shall incline.

This

This kind of knowledge will strangely improve the parts of any, and be of singular use when they shall grow up, it will prevent being imposed upon by others or deceiving themselves.

All these things may be done in the same time usually spent at School, which is about seven years, and none (unless natural fools) but will get the Tongues, and have some competent understanding of things in that time.

I might mention other things; as Husbandry, Planting, Grafting, Riding the great Horse, Military Discipline, but I desire to insist upon nothing but what may at present be really executed: How other things may be brought about afterward, I know not: Yet I will not wholly despair, but Academies may be erected here as well as abroad, to prevent that vast exportation of Treasure into Forrein parts, and corruption of many hopeful Gentlemen in their Religion and Morals, especially if some noble Patrons would put purses and hands to it.

*Obj.* But here are so many things of so different natures, altogether unusual amongst us, that one thing must needs hinder another, and whilst you endeavor to make your Scholler something in every thing, he will be nothing at all.

*Ans.* That which is commonly done in other Schools is here primatily taken care of, that it may be effected.

Most of these things are done in many places beyond the Sea, doubtless some amongst us may be found as capable to instruct and be instructed, as in other nations.

It is far better to have tolerable insight into many useful things, then to be accurate only in some one. *Metus Grammaticus, metus Asinus.*

Action is the life of precept, let the method be never so short and easie, it is nothing, unless execution be joyned with it; Therefore I propose,

1. That all things may be made as easie to the Learner as possible, by the Masters explaining what the Scholler is to learn: meat is chewed for Infants stomachs, that they may digest it; this explication will make learning delightful to the Scholler when he understands what he learns. A little pains of the Instructor will save much time to the instructed, and help him to make a speedy progress with delight.

2. To this end the number of Masters must be proportionable to the Schollars, that they may have a particular inspection over them. It would be convenient, that there should be a Master to every form, consisting not of above twenty at most, that so things may not only be explained, but the Schollar may be examined how he understands the explication; Boyes that are dull and careless are not much better'd by any thing they hear, unless they speak it themselves *viva voce*: thus none may be in the School without profit.

3. That things may be learnt as well as words, repositories for visibles will be very useful, as Fruits, Herbs, Shrubs, Branches of Trees, Mineral juices, Mettals, Stones, especially such as are pretious, a Sceliron of mans body. Maps and Globes for Astronomy and Geography would be provided, the Pictures of Trees, Birds, Beasts and Fishes (which are preparing by the Lord Bishop of Chester in his Universal Character now coming out in Latin) there may be added also some short process of Stillling and Chymestry. An Inspection and Explication of *Ogleby's* works, and what else may conduce to the better understanding and remembering of History Divine and Profane, and especially Conquests Domestique and of the neighbouring Countries, and Navigations, &c.

These things may be brought forth as there is occasion. and so explained by their names and in their natures, which will exceedingly improve the understanding of Children, and make learning very delightful; real knowledge (supposing they can reach it) is as pleasant to children as men. This we may be sure of; what ever we learn now, we shall hardly forget. If once a person hath a competent stock of knowledge, it will be easily improved, as he converses in the world, when by what he knows, he is made acceptable to all persons.

4. The time of study ought not be over long; suppose two hours, from six to eight, when we may intermit an hour. From nine to eleven: from one to three: from four to six: from eight till nine. Two hours will give the Master leisure to instruct and hear his classis, though it be subdivided into two parts, allowing half an hour for each exercise. This will give an advantage of punishing the negligent, by appointing them to write over in the intermission what they should have learnt. This will prevent going out on pretence to ease nature, unless upon some extraordinary occasions, and will keep Boyes from stragling abroad. Lastly, this alternate intermission will (if any thing can do it) make School to be *ludus literarius*.

5. Add to these, conversation, constantly, speaking of the Tongue we desire to improve; where this is done well and effectually, a little Grammar will serve. Infants learn their Mother Tongue in a few years: Men learn a new Language in a strange Country in a few Months, where they hear no other spoken.

6. Discipline may be carried on, and emulation raised by a prudent use of School-mony, promoting the diligent (who will be rich) according to their estates, as it is in the world: gain is the great thing that acts men to their utmost diligence; by this stripes may be spared, unless in cases of contempt; it will be but a small charge and give great satisfaction to children.

7. These things ought to be carried on in such a place, where all the Scholars may be kept within compass, so as to be near or under the eye of some of their Masters, that their manners may be inspected, and so they may be trained up to obedience humility and other virtues.

8. The Terminations of Nouns and Verbs in Latin and Greek, may be perfected by Cards, as *Comenius* directs, or Dice, as the Lord Bishop of *Chester* proposes, to have his whole Character learnt in a little time; *Haud scio an quicquam discitur facilius quam quod ludendo discitur: Erasmus.*

Those that are bred up privately cannot come up to many of these particulars, and many publick Schools offend against most of them: Whilest in some places one man teaches four or five Forms; though possibly not above twenty or thirty in them all. In other places one Master teaches threescore, perhaps in two Forms: Neither the one nor the other can attend to his Scholars as he ought; to explain and hear their Lectures, to correct their exercises, and especially to keep what they have learnt in their Grammar and Authors, making Grammar so tedious as they do.

*Non minor est virtus, quam quærere, parva teneri.*

If it be five to one, a Boy may escape in lecture or exercise and not be heard, it is ten to one those that are idle and do not love their Books, and those that are resolute and do not fear correction, will be negligent, all that have been under these circumstances will vouch for me in this thing.

Therefore

Therefore *Cemenius* his *Schola trielassis* deserves consideration; if the number of Schollars be increased, let the Masters also bear a proportion to them, each Form may be subdivided, though all in a Form may be Grammarians alike, yet some will be of better parts, and be able to take twice as much at a Lecture as others, therefore being divided, those of lower parts will not hinder those that are quicker: in two hours time the Master may have leisure distinctly to give and take an account of any ordinary Lecture, though his classis be divided: when they are all in a Lesson (as it may happen half the time) he may have leisure to correct exercise, to inform those in the classis that are deficient in some thing, the rest do know.

Q. But how shall a Master be maintained that teaches fifteen or at most twenty boyes?

Ans. Suppose the Parent doubles the usual Salary, it will be no great matter upon such an account, if time may be redeemed by it, and his child improved and so polished, that he may probably be more eminent in the world than otherwise he would be. Further, few of any quality but squander away more upon a Horse or a Hound, and should not deny it to a Son when there is a just cause, and may be a real advantage.

Further, let it be considered what a tedious thing it is to sit in a dusty smutty hot School, with such a noise at ones ears for four or five hours together, I am sure after two hours the Boy will have more mind to sleep than learn. He must be a man of a strong body and composed mind, that can attend things five hours together, though in a quiet airy place: Childrens bodies are tender and their minds fickle, quickly loathing any thing they are obliged too long to attend to. This frequent intermission will alleviate the tedium of School: that time out of School will not be lost neither, when the Children will exercise themselves in discourse, and may be kept to it by School-mony, by which the irregular shall be punished, and diligent rewarded.

Obj. But what need all these projects and whimsies; nothing can be said against sense and experience. Do not our publick Schools breed better Schollars then any in the nation for accuracy in the Tongues.

Ans. It is true, one in five is made accurate; no thanks to the Master or Method: the severe Discipline they are under, the tedious exercises imposed upon them, forcing diverse to sit up most part of the night to make them, and the long time of continuance in those Societies in expectation of preferment till twenty years old, doth raise some few to a great height, but all this while they understand little of things; and that is the reason not one in five of these rarities excel or keep pace with others at the University who are of meaner improvement at School, but are Golden fresh-men, silver Sophisters, and leaden Batchellours, and wooden Masters. Whereas were such in those Societies taught things as well as words, they could hardly degenerate into dunces, though they should be idle afterwards.

This is the most that can be challenged, which I freely grant, but I would intreat you to consider what recompence the major part of Children of lower capacities in those Societies have of all the servitude and bondage they undergo, as bad as at Bridewell; Doubtless their Parents desire they should be made Schollars, therefore they send them thither, but at fifteen or sixteen years old they come off without so much perfection in the Tongue as to keep it, and after a year spent with the Writing master, to learn chiefly to Cypher, they are condemned to Trades. Whereas in this method here proposed, nor one in a hundred that is not half a Natural, but may be made master of at

least the Latin Tongue, and understand much of things without any such slavery and bondage.

*Obj.* What hath been done by this new device ?

*Ans.* 1. The undertaker hath been as much discouraged as possible, and reproached by malicious persons, which hath occasioned this discourse : You may ask why a man doth not run that hath his legs tied.

2. This design by those impediments that have been laid in the way, hath not been brought to any tolerable perfection, especially as to the Mathematicks and visibles.

3. Notwithstanding something hath been done not inconsiderable ; some that have been discouraged at other Schools and given up for dunces, have in this method been recovered and brought to love their Books in a short time ; others entered before, have in a short time been in a competent measure fitted and sent to the University from his *In Speech*, one particularly late Servitor to the Bishop of Oxford in *Lincoln Colledge*, was in less then two years brought to that maturity.

4. Diverse Tradesmen and others that came off imperfect from School, after seven years discontinuance and more, have in a weeks time been made such Grammarians, as to the plain part of it, as they could *sine cortice nare*, and might improve themselves to what height they pleased.

5. I did offer divers of the *Royal Society*, as a Specimen of what might be done, to take two Lads they should appoint, who were never entered in their *Accidence*, and in a months time to return them again tolerable Grammarians, so as to decline Nouns, form Verbs, be Masters of their *Propria quæ Maribus*, *As in Prasenti*, and *Syntaxis*, as to make or perse Latin at sight, I do yet stand by this proposition, let any try that please, supposing they can read English well and write a little.

If any be offended because I seem to magnifie my self. I answer, in case of a mans just defence, one may speak of himself as he may and would speak of another. Further, in the whole Discourse I have arrogated little to my self, I have acknowledged others all along the Authors of many of these contrivances differing from the common practice. The most I do, is to plead that what others have ingeniously invented, we may (those that please) have liberty (without being slandered) to put in execution. If this cannot be obtained ; know, those that deride things really good are ridiculous themselves ; to all those that think them so, and themselves will acknowledge it just when they shall practice those very things, or things like them, they have derided.

*Obj.* This method may be good to take a Lad from the beginning, and to continue him to the end, but is improper to those that have been entered in another way, and will be a loss if they be removed before they be perfect.

*Ans.* 1. The ease is no worse here then at other Schoo's, the most eminent in *England* doing the same thing both as to Latin and Greek, those bred in the ordinary way and sent thither, must learn those Grammars anew.

But further, this method doth agree with *Lillies Grammar* in diverse things, as in the variation of Nouns and Verbs. In the general Rules of the *Propria quæ Maribus* ; in the *Quæ Genus* throughour ; in the *As in Prasenti* the general Rules are the same, and by consequence so must the exceptions or irregular words, only the Supine is added to the preterperfect tense, from whence it is alwaies formed, irregular Passives are added in their places to ther Actives,

and



and compounds to their Simples, and all the words of the third Conjugation are enumerated, because generally they are irregular, which are necessary to make the *As in Praesenti* plain; so that in effect, it is only getting so many words necessary to be learnt at first, because they are Primitives, and such as come frequently into use, as irregular words generally do; one that hath learnt *Lillies As in Praesenti* by rote, quickly learns this, and understands the other so much better. In the *Syntax* the two first concords are the same, the third is omitted as superfluous. The difference is in the government of the Substantives, where we have one general Rule: all the exceptions which are few, are in *Lillies Grammar* though scattered up and down and not easily found: one that hath learnt *Lillies Syntax* and understands it, may in two hours perse or make Latin as readily by this as that.

One that hath learnt this and understands it, may learn to use *Lillies* in so much less time as he hath spent upon this. In the *Propria quae Maribus* the special Rules by the Declensions differing from *Lillies*, may be learnt in an hour, the Exceptions in a week, what great time then is lost? if it should so happen that a Lad be put afterwards to learn *Lillies*.

Take one of competent parts, bred this way from his *In Speech*, removed at the years end, when he can decline a Noun, form a Verb, make and perse Latin; being a competent Master of this Grammar and the primitive words, sure he is in a better condition to send to another School, then if he had learnt only his *Accidence* by rote, which is as much as is ordinarily done in a year.

Again, take one bred in the ordinary way, that in three years from his *In Speech* hath learnt his *Accidence* and *Grammar*, but understands not much of it, this is what is ordinarily done in this time. Put this Lad into this method, in one Moneth he may understand this Grammar, and his own also, with which, in such cases, this is alwaies compared, to refer *Lillies Rules* to these, and to shew back again how many of *Lillies Rules* are comprehended in one of these.

That we may see how little the loss will be; compare the *Syntaxis* together in the government of Substantives, where the great difficulty and difference lies.

I say every Substantive is governed of the word going before it, on which it depends (a thing easily known) according to the sign. Signs are *Of, To, For, With, From, By, Then, In or At*. The method is to shew, when these particles are made by prepositions, and when they are not. As the particle *Of* after a Noun is a sign of a Genitive Case: *Of* after a Verb is made by a preposition, and so in the rest. When the Substantive hath *A* or *The* alone, or no sign, the Substantive is the Accusative case. There are ten Exceptions from this Rule (all in *Lillies Grammar*) five concern only particular words under twenty, and occur no oftener then the words, and may (if you please) be got by authority, the other five are much the same with *Lilly*. These Rules are in such a method that they may be easily found and used by any of mean parts in a little time: We only think whether the Substantive hath a sign or not; if it hath a sign, we think whether the sign ought to be rendered by a preposition or not, and so make or perse Latin. If the Substantive hath no particular sign, we make it the accusative case, unless a bar be put by some of those five Exceptions. These are all the considerations required in using the *Syntax*.

But now look upon *Lilly*, and see how many considerations impossible to a Child, must precede the determining the case of the Substantive, we must think

think whether a Substantive, an Adjective, a Verb, a Participle or Adverb go before the Substantive governed. I will instance in an Adjective governing a Substantive; there are almost thirty Rules and Exceptions to be thought of before we may conclude.

First, we think whether the Adjective signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetfulness, or (that which is best of all) such like, then we think whether it be a Verbal in *As* (which any child may know at first sight) then we must consider whether it be a partitive or put partitively, whether it be some of those certain interrogatives or certain Nouns of Number; these have a Genitive case after them, only in another sense, they have an Ablative case with a preposition; in another sense they have a Dative, and are also used with these prepositions *E, De, Ex, inter, ante*, (all which its good a child should know at first) The next thing to be minded is, whether the Sentence be plain or figurative, in Interrogatives the Boy may be basely couzened more then one way. Then he must examin whether the Adjective be comparative or superlative, these differ vastly from positives, especially they may have *tanto, quanto, multo, longè, etate, natu*, after them. Then we weigh whether this Adjective signifies profit, disprofit, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to a thing (which every dunce can easily do) whether it be compounded with *Con*, whether it signifie similitude, some of these govern a Genitive case; we must think whether it be one of those enumerated which govern divers cases (any body may know which case they govern) or whether it be not *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, these sometimes govern an Accusative which any Boy may know when. Then Verbals in *Bilis* taken passively, and participles or rather participials in *Dus* must not be forgotten.

There are yet a few more things to be thought of; as whether the Adjective signifie the measure of a thing, then it governs an Accusative but sometimes an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive. As also, whether it signifie fullness or emptiness, whether it signifie diversity, these have an Ablative with a preposition, sometimes a Dative. We must also consider whether the Adjective signifie the cause: And now we must turn the Tables, and think whether the Substantive signifie the form or manner.

Then lastly, whether the Adjective be none of these enumerated *Dignus, Indignus, praeclitus, captus, contentus, extorris*, these will have an Ablative, some of them (its no matter which) sometimes (its no matter when) govern a Genitive.

When all this is done we must go to *Linaccer* and *Dispaunter*, where we shall find a huge company of Adjectives, that will not be ordered by any of these Rules but by Authority: Then we determin the case of the Substantive. I dare not begin to ramble amongst the Verbs, where there are three score and ten Rules, which are more then twice as troublesome as these, because the Rules are more then twice as many.

Those that understand *Lillies* Grammar know I do not seek a knot in a bul-rush, what I have offered is the very truth. Nay more a little consideration must be had what case Substantives govern. The Regiment of Pronouns is very plain for children. Gerunds, Supines, time, place, Participles and Adverbs must be thought of, about eight score Rules in all.

Its true, divers of these concern elegant Latin, and are therefore so much the worse, being unuseful at present, and yet crowded into the childs head that hath scarce stowage for necessaries. They cost as much pain



to get and keep as those that are used in every sentence, though they come but once in a year. I desire any one (though a little prejudiced) to think whether he did, or any one does make Latin by these Rules, or that all do not learn these Rules by a frequent application of examples to them, a most tedious useless and unprofitable way; no wonder almost all men forget their Grammar as soon as they can, when no Boyes are instructed or at all helpt to get the Tongue by it.

I shall conclude by comparing this and the usual way of education together.

Look upon one bred in the way commonly practised in the best publick Schools in *England*, that in seven years (the usual time from *In Speech* allowed even to the best parts) hath got a good Copia of words in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, is a competent Orator, Historian and Rhetorician and Poet, but understands little of things, or other arts mainly necessary in the life of man, or of other Languages: and this is done only to Lads of good parts, ordinary capacities fall short in most (if not in all) these.

On the other side, look upon one bred in this method here proposed, that besides all these things before mentioned understands *French*, *Italian* and *Spanish*, hath a foundation laid to attain several other Languages when he pleases in a short time, with little trouble: and further hath made a good progress into natural Philosophy and the History of things, into Logick, the Mathematicks, as Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, things mainly useful almost in any station: moreover hath digested some System of Divinity, is well read in the Scriptures, all which may be done in the same time by all Lads of ordinary parts, were things constituted as hath been proposed.

Which do you verily think is like to make the best progress when they shall be advanced to the University; or which is like to make the best man of these two if they be put to Trades? or which way would you chose (suppose what hath been offered to be really performed) to have your children bred? If you say the former way (though but one in five come to maturity in it) because your selves and fore-fathers were thus educated, and did well enough, I am contented, much good may it do you and yours. Only let me beg this of you, not to reproach this latter as a chimera, a whimsy, a cheat, till you have shewed that this is irrational or impracticable, or that it doth not tend probably further to improve youth in the same time with less toyl and more delight then you so much as pretend to. I know persons are exceedingly wedded to what hath been formerly in use. Therefore I think I have offered nothing but what is done abroad and may be done here; yea, hath evidence of truth in it self.

If I be mistaken, or there be any appearance of error in what I have offered, let any person fairly shew it, and I will either in person or in Writing give him a fair Answer to his Allegations, or else as publicly recant wherein I have erred, as I now hold forth this method;

Candid

## Candid READER.

**T**Hese few Pages were not intended to asperse or offend any, but to Apologize against those many Scandals, which have been cast upon School-indeavours of this nature, by those who have not had means so perfectly to understand this method as now they have. I only expect that no Ingenious Person will henceforth calumniate in secret, but fairly and above board give in their Exceptions, which shall be thankfully received by,

M. Lewis.

Tottenham High-cross,  
July the 20<sup>th</sup> 1671.

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F I N I S.

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## Candid READER.

*These few Pages were not intended to expose or offend any, but to apologise against those many scandals, which have been cast upon the independence of the nation, by those who have not had means so perfectly to understand the situation as we they have. I only expect that the candid reader will find fault with some of the particulars, and not the general conduct of the work.*

# THE LITTLE RIVER

The little river was a beautiful stream  
that flowed through the heart of the forest.  
It was a place of peace and tranquility,  
where the sun's rays filtered through the trees  
and the water sparkled in the sunlight.  
The little river was a place of life and  
growth, where the fish swam and the birds  
sang. It was a place of beauty and  
harmony, where the world was at peace.

# Words Declined, are

Substantives have,

Number by the English.

Case by the Sign: And they are Governed of the word going before, on which they depend according to the sign.

1. Except the Substantives to Relatives, Interrogatives, Indefinites and Partitives, which are Governed of the words following.

2. Except the Ablative case Absolute.

Declension by the Latin.

Gender by the signification or Declension.

Adjectives have,

Number, Case, and Gender, by the Substantive following.

Except they Govern a Case, and Participles.

Declension by the Latin.

Voice, Mood, and Tense by the English.

Number, and Person by the Nominative Case; which is always a Substantive standing immediately before the Verb.

1. Except a Question be asked, the Imperative mood; and when There goes before the Verb, then the Nominative case follows.

2. Except a Relative, a Genitive case, a Participle, an Adjective and a Conjunction, with their Dependents, come between.

Conjugation by the Latin.

Participles { Of the Present tense, having a particular Sign of a Case.  
Of the Preter tense end in D, T, N, and may have a Sign

I Do give the Garment of my Father by stealth to thee my Friend for a Pledge of my love, with  
Because thou art a Boy full of wit, and of a good disposition, it concerneth thee to be diligent  
come forth a good Scholler, so thou shalt be worthy of Honour; Whilst thou dost mind thy Affairs  
carry, thou wilt be lamented of thy Enemies, whom it doth not concern: But I hope thou  
pared with thy Elders, whilst thou art more Learned than them by much.

Thou canst Teach at London, I desire to teach only in the Country; but I am not suited  
diers at War, lying on the Ground. Pity thou my Brother, for whilst he doth desire to be  
he findeth himself hard to be taught, though it hath cost my Father many a Pound, and he d

Q. Do all men Labour? An. All men do not Labour. But men of Honour, do  
do labour, that they may profit their Friends.

Q. What Book dost thou read? An. Thou didst meet with my Brother, whom

SIGNS are

OF After a Noun a Genitive  
TO After a Verb a Preposition  
FOR A Dative: Except a  
WITH tion, a Preposition  
FROM The Dative, or a Preposition  
BY The Cause, an Ablative  
THEN to meet with, a Dative  
IN An Ablative, or a Preposition  
AT A Preposition: Except  
After Comparatives  
Preposition: Except  
and singular Nouns  
also, after Verbs o

A Substantive, without a

Except,

1. After Verbs Substantive  
But if these have an  
2. After Satago, misereor, mi  
3. After Interest and refero, a  
4. After Potior, and Verbs o  
5. After Fungor, fruor, mor.  
6. After Reminiscor, obliviscor  
After Verbs signifying,  
manding, pardoning, a  
7. After Parco, placeo, displ  
ter; and Passives com  
8. One Substantive after a  
the same case with t  
9. A Substantive with a Part  
10. The word of Price is t  
out Substantives, a C

To VERBS belong,

The { Infinitive Mood, They are  
Gerunds, known  
Supines, thus,

an a Genitive : Except after *Dignus, indignus, opus* and *usus*, an Ablative.  
 b a Preposition : Except after *Verbals* in *Bilis*, and *Passive Participles*, a Dative Case.  
 c Except after *Attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provoco*, and words of *Me-*  
*reposition*.

ve, or a Preposition : Except *For*, the *cause*, an Ablative Case.  
 e, an Ablative ; *Socius*, a Preposition : Except after *Verbs of Comparing*, being angry with,  
 with, a Dative Case.

ive, or a Preposition : Except after *Verbs of Taking away*, a Dative case.  
 tion: Except the *Cause, or Manner*; And after *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* an Ablative.  
*Comparatives* it is a Sign of an Ablative : otherwise a Conjunction.

on : Except before proper Names of *lesser places*, of the First and Second Declension  
 regular Number, a Genitive. *Humi, domi, militia, belli, ruri*, or *rure* are thus used : Except  
 after *Verbs of Esteeming*, a Genitive ; but *Astimo* may have an Ablative case.

without any particular Sign, is the Accusative :

s *Substantives*, most *Passives*, and *Verbs of Gesture*, a Nominative case.  
 ese have an Accusative ; before them an Accusative, this is a kind of Apposition.  
*miserere, miseresco*, a Genitive case.

and *refert*, a Genitive : Except *Me, thee, him, us, you*, an Ablative Feminine.  
 and *Verbs of wanting*, a Genitive, or Ablative case.

fruer, mor, ffo, to abide, vescor, victito, and vivo for victito, an Ablative.

or, obliviscor, recorder and memini, a Genitive, or an Accusative case.

signifying, Profit, disprofit, help, favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, threatening, com-  
 pardoning, a Dative.

placeo, displiceo, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, blandior, doleo, and after many *Nen-*  
*asives* compounded with *Pro, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in* and *inter*, a Dative case.

itive after another, without any proper sign of a Case belonging to the same thing, is  
 a case with the former by Apposition.

with a Participle, making a Sentence, is the Ablative case.

of Price is the Ablative : But, *So much, how much, more, less, how much soever*, put with  
*Substantives*, a Genitive case.

belong,

they are  
 known  
 thus,

T O, Before a Verb, the Infinitive Mood *Affive*. Except, 1. After *Sub-*  
*stantives* and *Adjectives* governing a Genitive case, a Gerund in *DI*.  
 2. After *Apus, paratus, tardus*, and *Verbs of Exhorting* and *prevailing*,  
 a Gerund in *DVM* with *Ad*. 3. After, about the Future in *RUS*.  
 4. After words of Motion ; the first *Supine*.

TO BE, Is the Infinitive Mood *Passive*. Except, 1. After *Noun Substantives*,  
 and *Verb Substantives*, the Future in *DVS*. 2. After *Worthy, unworthy*,  
*easy, hard*, The latter *Supine*.

of a Case, become Gerunds according to the Sign,  
 have a Sign of a Tonic let before them ; but then they become Verbs.

my love, with my hand from my Brother the Master seeing.

thee to be desirous of Learning, and to be weary of Playing : It concerns thy Master, that thou do  
 mind thy Affairs, thou shalt be beloved of thy Friends, who will often speak of thee ; if thou mis-  
 I hope thou shalt go with me to the University, for the sake of Honour, where thou shalt be com-

I am not sure to Teach, for when I come to Teach, I find myself unfit to Teach the very Soul  
 desire to be taught, and is to be taught, because he wanteth Wit, and cannot remember his Lesson ;  
 sound, and he doth esteem it at a great rate to be taught.

n of Honour, desiring Honour ; which do perform their Office, using their reason, if they want Riches,

Brother, whom thou didst salute, he doth direct what Book I should read.